

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Commissioners of Public Institutions

OF THE

CITY OF BOSTON,

For the Year ending January 31, 1895.



BOSTON:

ROCKWELL AND CHURCHILL, CITY PRINTERS.

1895.



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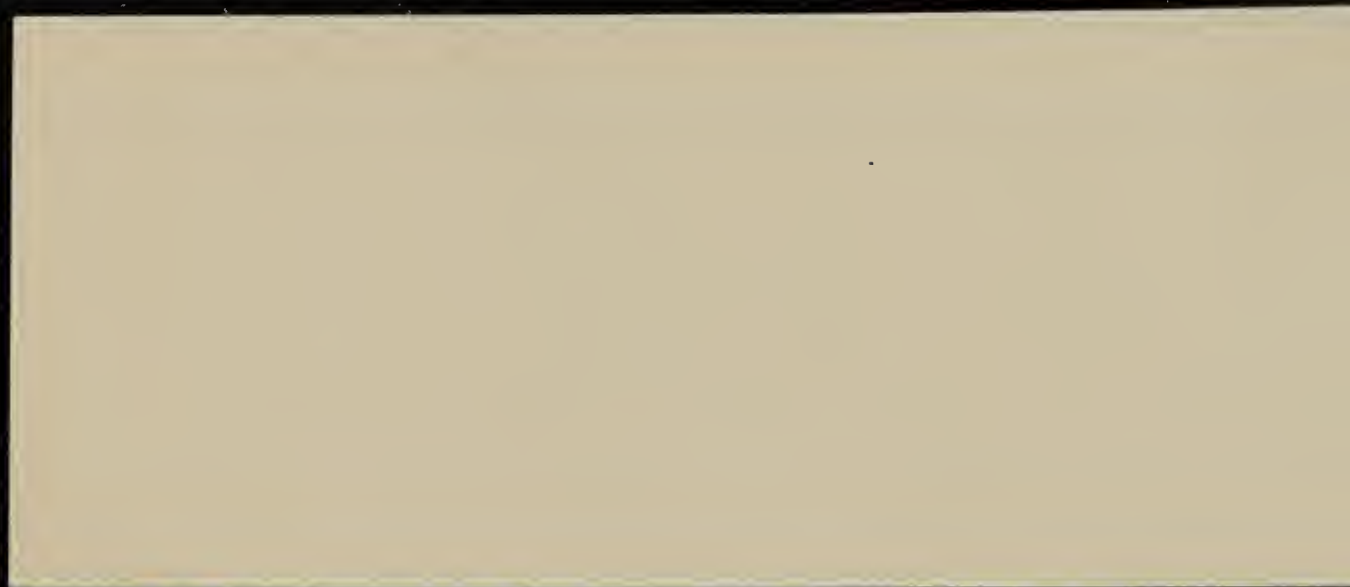
CHICAGO

1891



WITH THE COMPLIMENTS OF

THE COMMISSIONERS
OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.



CITY OF BOSTON.



SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

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Commissioners of Public Institutions

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CITY OF BOSTON,

For the Year ending January 31, 1895.

COMMISSIONERS FOR 1894.

THOMAS L. JENKS, M.D., *Chairman.*
EDWIN L. PILSBURY,
JOHN D. BERRAN.

MICHAEL T. DONOHUE, *Secretary.*

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS,
No. 14 BEACON STREET,

BOSTON, February 1, 1895.

HON. EDWIN U. CURTIS,

Mayor of the City of Boston :

SIR : In accordance with Chap. 3, Sect. 22, of the Revised Ordinances, the Commissioners of Public Institutions present their annual report for the financial year ending January 31, 1895, it being the thirty-seventh of the department and the sixth of the Commission.

EXPENDITURES FOR DEER ISLAND INSTITUTIONS.

Subsistence	\$55,558 48
Clothing and bedding	16,165 71
Fuel and light	11,130 97
Salaries	38,542 83
Furniture and utensils	1,588 16
Medical supplies	1,657 49
Books, printing, and stationery	133 72
Agricultural supplies	2,725 26
Repairs	6,305 09
Printing department supplies	578 28
Material and tools	339 13
Stone department	19,544 22
Religious services	1,513 44
Water	5,000 00
Soap	638 06
Telephone rental	251 85
Postage and rent of box	284 24
Entertainment and holidays	93 80
All other items	281 57
Total	<u>\$162,332 30</u>

FOR BOSTON LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

Subsistence	\$34,986 64
Clothing and bedding	3,459 71
Fuel and light	8,465 37
Salaries	32,185 33
Furniture and utensils	1,645 95
Medical supplies	1,282 09
Books, printing, and stationery	262 34
Agricultural supplies	3,626 59
Repairs	1,947 68
Water	2,643 60
Soap	978 23
Telephone	277 14
Postage and rent of box	118 80
Transportation and carriage-hire	89 53
Burial	77 00
All other items	113 50
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Total	\$92,159 50
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FOR MARCELLA-STREET HOME.

Subsistence	\$15,765 99
Clothing and bedding	6,370 73
Fuel and light	3,697 50
Salaries	12,831 37
Furniture and utensils	529 17
Medical supplies	640 43
Books, printing, and stationery	156 36
Agricultural supplies	1,289 55
Repairs	403 09
Water	1,647 00
Soap	292 53
School supplies	131 41

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS DEPARTMENT.

7

Telephone	\$235 15
Entertainment and holidays	315 11
Board of blind	161 37
Postage	72 40
Burial	71 00
All other items	165 87

Total	<u>\$44,776 03</u>
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FOR HOME FOR PAUPERS, LONG ISLAND.

Subsistence	\$25,098 52
Clothing and bedding	4,169 04
Fuel and light	4,966 46
Salaries	12,204 76
Furniture and utensils	1,683 95
Medical supplies	2,136 47
Books, printing, and stationery	275 65
Agricultural supplies	2,559 74
Repairs	2,696 36
Religious services	199 30
Postage	150 00
Water	288 00
Soap	486 99
Telephone	203 51
All other items	56 91

Total	<u>¹\$57,175 66</u>
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FOR HOME FOR PAUPERS, RAINSFORD ISLAND.

Subsistence	\$11,154 28
Clothing and bedding	1,877 63
Fuel and light	2,134 07
Salaries	5,638 16

¹ Of the above amount there was expended for new fire apparatus the sum of \$1,638.90.

Furniture and utensils	\$952 94
Medical supplies	824 36
Books, printing, and stationery	94 22
Agricultural supplies	1,034 22
Repairs	1,276 05
Religious services	162 90
Postage	37 00
Water	275 00
Soap	247 17
Telephone	159 93
All other items	16 88
Total	¹ \$25,884 81

FOR ALMSHOUSE, CHARLESTOWN.

Subsistence	\$5,544 27
Clothing and bedding	1,138 89
Fuel and light	1,427 65
Salaries	2,937 33
Furniture and utensils	275 53
Medical supplies	311 94
Books, printing, and stationery	43 91
Agricultural supplies	384 76
Repairs	209 62
Expressage	143 18
Water	331 03
Soap	230 58
Telephone	180 00
Postage	15 00
Burial	70 00
All other items	10 50
Total	\$13,254 19

¹ Of the above amount there was expended for new fire apparatus the sum of \$715.55.

FOR PAUPER EXPENSES.

Support outside city institutions	\$165,025 47
Transportation and travel	4,032 45
Pay-rolls	8,306 59
Keeping horses	719 79
Repairs to carriages and harness	167 24
Medical attendance	2,966 25
Books, printing, and stationery	478 03
Postage	178 34
Copying paupers' histories	158 49
Telephone	75 70
Burial	49 65
Board of Visitors	184 52
All other items	80 19
Total	<u>\$182,422 71</u>

FOR STEAMER "J. PUTNAM BRADLEE."

Manning	\$8,460 00
Fuel	2,023 08
Repairs	9,262 09
Rent of dock	2,000 00
Water	414 00
Chandlery	207 79
All other items	180 55
Total	<u>¹\$22,547 51</u>

FOR OFFICE EXPENSES.

Salaries	\$19,581 94
All other items	669 73
Total	<u>\$20,251 67</u>

¹ Includes the sum of \$6,442.18, incurred by wreck of steamer.

FOR HOUSE OF CORRECTION, COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

Subsistence	\$41,984 14
Clothing and bedding	6,021 94
Fuel and light	6,652 48
Salaries	26,289 81
Furniture and utensils	861 11
Medical supplies	734 60
Books, printing, and stationery	315 70
Agricultural supplies	859 13
Repairs	2,323 58
Materials and tools	2,520 07
Religious services	1,147 03
Water	3,025 00
Soap	966 89
Gratuities	457 55
Telephone	162 99
Postage and rent of box	175 40
Entertainment and holidays	239 94
Dinner for the City Government	93 75
All other items	242 91
Total	<u>\$95,074 02</u>

RECAPITULATION OF EXPENDITURES.

Deer Island institutions	\$162,332 30
Lunatic Hospital	92,159 50
Marcella-street Home	44,776 03
Home for Paupers, Long Island	57,175 66
“ “ “ Rainsford Island	25,884 81
Almshouse, Charlestown	13,254 19
Pauper expenses	182,422 71

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS DEPARTMENT.

11

Steamer "J. Putnam Bradlee"	\$22,547 51
Office expenses	20,251 67
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Public institutions	\$620,804 38
House of Correction, County of Suffolk	95,074 02
<hr/>	
Total	<u>\$715,878 40</u>

The sum of \$354.94 has been received for interest on the "Mason Fund."

The income of the institutions for the year ending January 31, 1895 :

House of Industry	\$49,500 01
Lunatic Hospital	14,285 13
Marcella-street Home	878 25
Home for Paupers, Long Island	3,790 75
“ “ “ Rainsford Island	647 35
Alms-house, Charlestown	416 87
Pauper expenses	7,003 64
Steamer "J. Putnam Bradlee"	61 02
<hr/>	
Public Institutions	\$76,583 02
House of Correction, county of Suffolk	23,701 24
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Total	<u>\$100,284 26</u>

The sources from which the income has been received are as follows, viz. :

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

Stone	\$33,996 33
Labor of inmates	8,788 54
Pigs and pork	1,464 00
Board of paupers	940 60

Farm products	\$791 86
Coal	731 37
Empty barrels	559 27
Printing department	544 91
Brogans	488 00
Carting and teaming	228 90
Tinware	207 25
Grease and bones	170 69
Man-holes	125 99
Rent of room	111 25
Use of scow and boat	93 00
Bread	56 30
Other items, under \$50	201 30
Total	<u>\$49,500 01</u>

LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

Board of patients	\$13,888 56
Bones and grease	240 05
Pigs	117 35
Other items under \$50	39 17
Total	<u>\$14,285 13</u>

MARCELLA-STREET HOME.

Board of inmates	\$747 14
Barrels, junk, grease, and bones	131 11
Total	<u>\$878 25</u>

HOME FOR PAUPERS, LONG ISLAND.

Board of inmates	\$1,730 31
Carting	960 63
Gravel	418 25

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS DEPARTMENT.

13

Farm products	\$191 72
Rent of cottage	160 00
Empty barrels	144 90
Labor of inmates	59 24
Telephone	54 75
Other items under \$50	70 95
Total	<u>\$3,790 75</u>

HOME FOR PAUPERS, RAINSFORD ISLAND.

Board of inmates	\$287 15
Pork and lard	246 33
Telephone	54 75
Other items under \$50	59 12
Total	<u>\$647 35</u>

ALMSHOUSE, CHARLESTOWN.

Board of inmates	\$340 77
Other items under \$50	76 10
Total	<u>\$416 87</u>

PAUPER EXPENSES.

Board of sundry persons in State institutions, paid for by the City of Boston, refunded	<u>\$7,003 64</u>
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STEAMER "J. PUTNAM BRADLEE."

Transporting building material	<u>\$61 02</u>
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HOUSE OF CORRECTION, COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

Labor of inmates	\$22,576 74
Bones and grease	770 02
Empty barrels	291 42
Other items under \$50	63 06
Total	<u>\$23,701 24</u>

Comparisons of expenditures of the several institutions for the years ending January 31, 1894 and 1895 :

	Expenditures for 12 mos.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Ending Jan. 31, 1894.	Ending Jan. 31, 1895.		
Deer Island Institutions	\$160,734 37	\$162,332 30	\$1,597 93	
Lunatic Hospital	96,722 69	92,159 50		\$4,563 19
Marcella-street Home	45,970 02	44,776 03		1,193 99
Home for Paupers, Long Island . .	{ Home for Paupers.	57,175 66	}	1,560 29
“ “ “ Rainsford Island		81,500 18		
Almshouse, Charlestown	14,936 36	13,254 19		1,682 17
Pauper expenses	172,932 58	182,422 71	9,490 13	
Steamer expenses	13,787 41	22,547 51	8,760 10	
Office expenses	20,311 31	20,251 67		59 64
Public Institutions	\$606,894 92	\$620,804 38	\$21,408 45	\$7,498 99
County of Suffolk, House of Cor- rection	97,592 36	95,074 02		2,518 34
Totals	\$704,487 28	\$715,878 40	\$21,408 45	\$10,017 33
Increase as above			\$21,408 45	
Decrease as above				10,017 33
Net increase			<u>\$11,391 12</u>	

Comparisons of income for the years ending January 31,
1894 and 1895 :

	Income for 1 year.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Ending in 1894.	Ending in 1895.		
House of Industry	\$56,830 12	\$49,500 01	. . . . .	\$7,330 11
Lunatic Hospital	15,457 68	14,285 13	. . . . .	1,172 55
Marcella-street Home	948 94	878 25	. . . . .	70 69
Home for Paupers, Long Island . .	{ Home for Paupers.	3,790 75	{	\$158 52
“ “ “ Rainsford Island		4,279 58		
Almshouse, Charlestown	136 16	416 87	280 71	
Pauper expenses	2,334 09	7,003 64	4,669 55	
Steamer expenses	59 20	61 02	1 82	
Public Institutions	\$80,045 77	\$76,583 02	\$5,110 60	\$8,573 35
County of Suffolk, House of Correc- tion	28,801 98	23,701 24	. . . . .	5,100 74
Total	\$108,847 75	\$100,284 26	\$5,110 60	\$13,674 09

Decrease as above . . . . .	. . . . .	\$13,674 09
Increase as above . . . . .	. . . . .	5,110 60
Net decrease . . . . .	. . . . .	<u>\$8,563 49</u>

Actual cost of running expenses of the institutions for the year ending January 31, 1895 :

	Expended.	Income.	Actual Cost.
Deer Island Institutions	\$162,332 30	\$49,500 01	\$112,832 29
Lunatic Hospital	92,159 50	14,285 13	77,874 37
Marcella-street Home	44,776 03	878 25	43,897 78
Home for Paupers, Long Island . .	57,175 66	3,790 75	53,384 91
“ “ “ Rainsford Island	25,884 81	647 35	25,237 46
Almshouse, Charlestown	13,254 19	416 87	12,837 32
Pauper expenses	182,422 71	7,003 64	175,419 07
Steamer expenses	22,547 51	61 02	22,486 49
Office expenses	20,251 67	. . . . .	20,251 67
Public Institutions	\$620,804 38	\$76,583 02	\$544,221 36
County of Suffolk, House of Correc- tion	95,074 02	23,701 24	71,372 78
Total	\$715,878 40	\$100,284 26	\$615,594 14

Total expenditures for the year ending January
31, 1894 \$704,487 28

Total expenditures for the year ending January
31, 1895 715,878 40

Increase for the year ending January 31, 1895, \$11,391 12

Actual cost for the year ending Jan. 31, 1894, \$595,709 53
“ “ “ “ “ “ 1895, 615,594 14

Increase for the year ending Jan. 31, 1895, \$19,884 61

Number of inmates remaining in the several institutions on January 31, 1894 and 1895 :

	1894.	1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
House of Industry,	1,373	1,470	97	
House of Reformation,	72	66	. . . . .	6
Truant School,	93	17	. . . . .	76
Paupers,	10	8	. . . . .	2
Lunatic Hospital	458	464	6	
Marcella-street Home	254	331	77	
Home for Paupers, Long Island . . .	{ Home for Paupers. 919	688	}	
“ “ “ Rainsford Island .		272		41
Almshouse, Charlestown	166	161	. . . . .	5
Public Institutions	3,345	3,477	221	89
County of Suffolk, House of Correc- tion	702	663	. . . . .	39
Totals	4,047	4,140	221	128

Average number of inmates during the year ending January 31, 1895 :

Deer Island Institutions	1,582
Lunatic Hospital	457
Marcella-street Home	288
Home for Paupers, Long Island	554
“ “ “ Rainsford Island	252
Almshouse, Charlestown	157
Public Institutions	3,290
County of Suffolk, House of Correction	656
Total	<u>3,946</u>

The average expenditure for and actual cost of each inmate of the institutions for the year ending January 31, 1895 :

INSTITUTIONS.	Expenditures.		Actual Cost.	
	Per year.	Per week.	Per year.	Per week.
Deer Island Institutions . . .	\$102 61	\$1 97	\$71 32	\$1 37
Lunatic Hospital	201 66	3 88	170 40	3 28
Mareella-street Home	155 47	2 99	152 42	2 93
Home for Paupers, Long Island,	103 21	1 98	96 36	1 85
Home for Paupers, Rainsford Island	102 72	1 98	100 15	1 93
Alms-house, Charlestown . . .	84 42	1 62	81 77	1 57
County of Suffolk, House of Correction	144 93	2 79	108 80	2 09

Statement for the years 1888 to 1894 :

YEAR.	Expendi- tures.	Income.	Net Cost.	Average number of Inmates.	Number in State Insti- tutions.
1888	\$695,618 57	\$75,368 77	\$620,249 80	3,387	675
1889	675,122 05	88,225 40	586,896 65	3,612	738
1890	648,919 71	96,159 77	552,759 94	3,349	719
1891	644,155 11	105,396 88	538,758 23	3,306	699
1 month, Jan. 31, 1892	44,673 61	13,499 16			
12 months, Jan. 31, 1893 . . .	660,794 76	99,583 31	561,211 45	3,509	768
12 months, Jan. 31, 1894 . . .	704,487 28	108,847 75	595,709 53	3,582	832
12 months, Jan. 31, 1895 . . .	715,878 40	100,284 26	615,594 14	3,946	895

Reference to the foregoing tables shows an average increase of inmates over the previous year, also a decrease of the cost per capita for the same period in every institution in this department, notwithstanding that several extraordinary expenditures amounting to ten thousand dollars were incurred, and which were paid from the appropriation for current expenses. The total expenditures exceeds that of last year eleven thousand three hundred and ninety-one dollars and twelve cents, and the actual cost is nineteen thousand eight hundred and eighty-four dollars and sixty-one cents greater than for last year. The income was eight thousand five hundred and sixty-three dollars and forty-nine cents less than in 1893-94.

DEER ISLAND INSTITUTIONS.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

This institution is in excellent condition. It is still overcrowded, which requires the use of the day-room. This it was confidently believed would have been discontinued upon the completion of the addition made in 1893.

The number of inmates remaining on January 31, 1895, is fourteen hundred and seventy, an increase from the same date in 1894 of ninety-seven. The daily average for this year is fourteen hundred and fifty, an increase of two hundred and fifty-six over 1894.

To accommodate the constantly increasing numbers we recommend the erection of a new wing to contain four hundred cells, the estimated cost of which is three hundred thousand dollars.

The recommendation made in previous reports in relation to the deepening of the pond and connecting it with the institution is renewed, and a special appropriation of fifteen hundred dollars will be requested for that purpose.

A new gasometer, replacing the old one that was worn out, was put in at a cost of one thousand and seventeen dollars which was paid from the regular appropriation.

The extension of the stone-yard referred to in the last report is under way, and will be in operation in April.

HOUSE OF REFORMATION.

The number remaining January 31, 1895, is sixty-six, a decrease of six from the same date 1894. The daily average of inmates is sixty-two, an increase of five over 1894.

The removal of this institution to Rainsford Island in the early spring will give an opportunity to have it carried on under the most modern ideas.

The pauper women are now being removed from Rainsford Island to Long Island, and when their removal is completed, it is intended to remodel the buildings for the reception of the inmates of the House of Reformation; that, in addition to the schooling now provided, a system of military drill and discipline will be established; the Sloyd system and instruction in the various trades introduced, the whole management to be directed according to the latest approved methods of such an institution. Being separated from adult criminals and with the modern methods introduced the best results must follow.

TRUANT AND PARENTAL SCHOOLS.

The number remaining January 31, 1895, is seventeen, a decrease of seventy-six from 1894, on the same date. The average number for the year is one hundred and one.

The truant-school has been managed as well as the surroundings and circumstances have allowed. The long delayed change of location is about to be made.

The Parental School buildings were substantially completed in September last, and would have been occupied but for the delay of the contractor in the construction of the settling-basins and filtering-beds for the sewage, the completion of this work being necessary before occupation, as there is no public sewer in the vicinity. As soon as the basins and bed are finished (which it is hoped will be in a few weeks) the school will be established. Another dormitory building of the same character and size as the present one is required immediately, and will cost thirty-five thousand dollars. A request for an appropriation for this amount will be made at an early date.

HOME FOR PAUPERS, RAINSFORD ISLAND.

This institution is in good condition.

The number remaining January 31, 1895, is two hundred and seventy-two, against two hundred and twenty-seven on the same date in 1894. The average number for this year is two hundred and fifty-two, an increase of seven over 1894. The removal of the paupers to Long Island was begun late in January, and will continue during pleasant weather until all have been transferred.

Considerable difficulty has been experienced with the water supply at Rainsford Island, caused by the breaking of the main supply pipes. We recommend the construction of a reservoir with a capacity of one million gallons similar to that completed at Long Island. The estimated cost of main supply pipes, hydrants, and cement for concreting the inside is \$2,500. The labor will be provided from Deer Island.

With the permission of His Honor Mayor Matthews the Board granted the use of the old hospital on this island to Dr. Harold C. Ernst, of Harvard University, for a summer hospital for poor children and their mothers in July. The building was cleaned thoroughly, repaired, painted, and kalsomined throughout, and furnished with bedsteads which were on hand. The hospital was managed by the Sisters of St. Margaret, and was open from August 8 to September 15, and in that time there were received two hundred and fifty mothers and children, of which number one hundred and twenty-nine were patients. It was supported by subscription and was a worthy charity.

HOME FOR PAUPERS, LONG ISLAND.

The number remaining at Long Island January 31, 1895, is six hundred and eighty-eight, a decrease of eight from January 31, 1894. The average number for the year is five

hundred and fifty-four, an increase of seventy-one over the previous year.

This institution is in most excellent condition. The hospital, the erection of which was began in October, 1891, and occupied in March, 1893, has been fully completed by the erection of the easterly wing, which was occupied in January of this year. This building is considered one of the best hospitals in this country. It is finely located, and is equipped in every way in the very best manner, with the most approved appliances, lighted by both gas and electricity; its ventilation and heating plant is perfect, and the drainage system the best. It is furnished plainly but substantially. It fully supplies a need which had been for many years lacking in proper accommodations for the sick poor.

A board of visiting and consulting physicians and surgeons has been appointed, consisting of the following gentlemen, all eminent in their profession: Maurice H. Richardson, M.D., Edward N. Whittier, M.D., A. Laurence Mason, M.D., William M. Conant, M.D., and George Haven, M.D.

The women's dormitory, with accommodations for three hundred and twenty inmates, has been completely furnished and is now occupied. This building, with the easterly wing of the hospital, was placed under contract with Mr. J. J. Flynn on November 7, 1893, and cost to erect seventy-eight thousand seven hundred and three dollars and sixty-three cents. A description of this building was given in the report for 1893. It is lighted with gas and electricity, and the heating and ventilating plant is the same as that in the hospital. The completion of this building provides accommodations for all the poor that the city must support.

The reservoir, begun in 1892, was completed and was filled on December 7, 1894. It has a capacity of upwards of a million gallons, and its value has been proved already, the institution using water from it since on account of the

supply pipes between Moon Head and Long Island having burst. We trust that it will be repaired at an early day.

A new telephone cable was laid between Long and Deer islands to replace the one laid in 1889, and has been in working order since April last. In compliance with an order from His Honor Mayor Matthews, the Commissioners supplied additional fire appliances at both Long and Rainsford islands at an expense of two thousand three hundred and fifty-four dollars and forty-five cents, which was paid from the regular appropriation. The removal of the paupers from Rainsford necessitated the enlargement of the boiler-house and laundry building; a larger receptacle for coal was also built with a capacity of one hundred and twenty-five tons. The extension was erected by labor from Deer Island, the expense incurred being that only for material. An ice-house, with a capacity of three hundred and fifty tons, is now being built; a tool-house was constructed by pauper labor with material which was on hand. The recommendation made in several previous reports relating to the erection of coal-sheds here is renewed, the cost of which would be about two thousand dollars.

The Committee of the Whole of the Board of Aldermen of 1894 in their report recommended their erection, and also a chapel. We concur with their opinion and will ask for a special appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars for that purpose, and trust that it will be granted.

With the erection of a small hospital for syphilitic patients Long Island will be perfectly equipped for the purpose for which it is used. The estimated cost of such a building is twenty thousand dollars.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

The number of inmates remaining January 31, 1895, is six hundred and sixty-three, being thirty-nine less than on

the same date in 1894. The average number for the year is six hundred and fifty-six, an increase of fifty-two over the previous year.

The institution is in as good condition as the ancient buildings and capacity will allow. For many years recommendations have been made for the erection of new prison buildings, but the City Council has not seen fit to appropriate the means to carry out the suggestions made.

We recommend that when the lunatic hospital buildings are vacated a thorough examination of them be made by the City Architect to determine if they can be remodelled so as to make proper prison buildings, and if so determined to contract for the work, thus giving the needed additional room for the House of Correction. If they cannot be utilized for that purpose, that they be torn down and new buildings of the best construction, with all the latest modern improvements, be built. This would give an opportunity to classify the prisoners, which, in the opinion of the best informed prison managers, is absolutely necessary for good discipline and for the accomplishment of the reformation of the class confined in such a prison.

In response to an order passed in the Board of Aldermen, dated January 7, 1895, as follows :

"Ordered, That the Commissioners of Public Institutions be requested to consider and report to this Board the amount of money required for the construction of a new house of correction, together with a suitable site other than in South Boston," the Commissioners sent the following report: "That the cost of buildings is estimated at eight hundred and ninety-seven thousand dollars (\$897,000). The Commissioners are unable to name an eligible location at this time, but believe that a suitable site can be procured for fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000), thus making a total estimate of nine hundred and forty-seven thousand dollars (\$947,000)."

LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

The number remaining in this institution January 31, 1895, was four hundred and sixty-four, an increase of six over the previous year; the average number for the year was four hundred and fifty-seven, an increase of twelve over last year. The new buildings at Austin Farm were occupied in July by the transfer of patients from South Boston, thereby relieving the old hospital from its crowded condition. At the present time there are three hundred and forty-six at the Farm, and one hundred and eighteen at South Boston.

The completion of the buildings at the Pierce Farm will more than accommodate those remaining at South Boston.

The delay in occupying these buildings is caused by the failure of the contractor to finish his work; they are nearly completed, and will be occupied during the month of March. It will be necessary to erect an administration building for the superintendent and the medical staff this year, plans for which have already been prepared, at an estimated cost of thirty-five thousand dollars. A filtering-bed must be provided for the sewage, the settling-basins and drains having been constructed. The estimated cost of the filtering-bed is eight thousand dollars.

An ice house is being built at the Pierce Farm, with a capacity of three hundred and fifty tons. The ice will be cut from the pond at Austin Farm, the cost of which will be paid from the regular appropriation.

We renew the recommendation in our last report relating to the extension of this plant, which is quoted in full below :

"In furtherance of the plan proposed by the Commissioners for several years past, viz., the advisability of the city taking care of all its insane poor in institutions of its own, they recommend that there be built the coming year five dormitory buildings — four on the Pierce Farm and one on

the Austin Farm — of similar construction and size of those erected this year, which will provide quarters for nearly all the city's insane; and also suggest the city acquire by purchase or the right of eminent domain, all that tract of land bounded by Canterbury, Walk Hill, Back, and Morton streets, not now owned by it, containing about 110 acres, which, with that already owned, would make a total of about 250 acres, which would give sufficient room to erect buildings with capacity to take care of that class of the city's wards for years to come. Should this be done, and buildings added as may be needed, the city will be able to support its insane at less cost, and the friends of the patients saved much time and money now expended in visiting them at the various hospitals distant twenty-five to one hundred miles."

The estimated cost of these buildings is two hundred thousand dollars, furnishing accommodation for five hundred patients.

CITY'S INSANE IN STATE HOSPITALS.

The number of insane supported by the city, remaining in State institutions January 31, is eight hundred and ninety-five, an increase of sixty-three over the same date in 1894, and are located as follows :

Danvers Lunatic Hospital	.	.	.	.	.	83
Taunton " "	.	.	.	.	.	91
Worcester " "	.	.	.	.	.	153
" Insane Asylum	.	.	.	.	.	125
Westboro' Insane Hospital	.	.	.	.	.	180
Northampton Lunatic Hospital	.	.	.	.	.	6
Tewksbury Asylum	.	.	.	.	.	78
Bridgewater " "	.	.	.	.	.	31
Insane patients boarded out	.	.	.	.	.	42
Massachusetts School for Feeble-minded	.	.	.	.	.	66

Hospital cottages	9
Massachusetts Hospital for Dipsomaniacs and Inebriates,	30
State Almshouse	1
	<hr/>
	895

There has been expended for the support of the insane, as above, from the appropriation this year one hundred and forty-nine thousand three hundred and seventy dollars and eighty-two cents.

MARCELLA-STREET HOME.

This institution is in most excellent condition.

The number remaining in the institution January 31, was three hundred and thirty-one, an increase of seventy-seven over the last year. The average number for the year was two hundred and eighty-eight, an increase of forty over the last report.

The same interest which has been shown by several ladies in the past has been continued, and the gratitude of the Commissioners as well as of all concerned are due them for their many kindnesses and self-sacrificing acts. We hope that the City Council will take some means to remove the offal yard, so often complained of as a nuisance, and the removal of which has been requested so frequently.

ALMSHOUSE, CHARLESTOWN.

This institution has been carried on in the usual careful and comfortable manner.

The number of inmates remaining January 31 was one hundred and sixty-one, five less than in the previous year. The average number was twelve greater than at the last report, being one hundred and fifty-seven against one hundred and forty-five.

The steamer "J. Putnam Bradlee" is now in the best condition, having been thoroughly overhauled and repaired

after the accident, which nearly destroyed her on September 12, 1894, at a cost, including raising and towing, of \$6,442.18, which was paid from the appropriation for current expenses. The steamer was engaged on that date conveying a party of excursionists to Nantasket beach upon invitation of His Honor Mayor Matthews, and while in Weir river she struck on Dolphin ledge, and partially sunk. The passengers were safely transferred to another steamer, and the "Bradlee" was finally raised, towed to East Boston and there repaired. She has performed her regular trips since, besides making special trips to the islands, carrying water.

On January 8, 1894, an order was introduced in the Board of Aldermen to proceed with an investigation of the Public Institutions, and to give public hearings, etc. This order was based on a report made by the Committee on Houses of Detention, made to the City Council, dated October 23, 1893, which reflected on the condition of certain penal institutions.

The first hearing was held on March 15, and the last on December 28, there being fifty-eight in all. For obvious reasons the Commissioners do not wish to discuss the subject or its results, as the public was kept well informed from day to day through the press, of the evidence presented and the arguments made, and further, as the City Council have caused to be printed a large edition of the stenographic report of the hearings, consisting of 3,830 pages contained in three volumes (City Document 211), everyone who has read, or who may read the report, will conclude for themselves what was accomplished. We, however, think it proper to quote the following portion of the majority report of the Committee of the Whole :

"A large amount of criticism has been directed, during the investigation, against the character and actions of the

subordinate officers of the institutions, and it has been claimed that an inferior grade of officials have been in many instances employed on account of the meagre and insufficient compensation allowed. It is evident that the Commissioners, from their actions, have endeavored to raise the standard of the institutions, and have asked for sufficient funds to carry out their plans in this respect, but they have not been seconded in all their efforts by the Mayor and City Council, for the funds they required for the purpose were not supplied in every instance.

“The investigation has closed. Its extraordinary length can be accounted for from the fact that a large number of institutions have been under examination. The charges have been practically the same with regard to each institution, and the faults that have been disclosed were, as every one admits, largely due to insufficiency of the buildings and the system of administration that was not “up to the times,” or not in keeping with the modern enlightened views upon the subject. It has been shown that the Commissioners have endeavored to improve the institutions and raise their standard of administration.”

We also feel it proper to quote from the valedictory of His Honor Mayor Matthews, believing it to be a full and fair view of the investigation :

“PAUPER AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

“These, since early in 1889, have been in charge of the Board of Commissioners of Public Institutions, created by Chap. 245 of the Acts of that year, and consisted in 1891 of the House of Correction in South Boston; the House of Industry, the House of Reformation, and the Truant School at Deer Island; a lunatic hospital partly in South Boston and partly at Austin Farm; a home for pauper children on Marcella street, in Roxbury, and three almshouses on Long and Rainsford Islands, and in Charlestown.

"Disturbances, finally resulting in open riot, occurred at Deer Island in the latter part of 1891. A careful personal investigation satisfied me that those disturbances had been fomented by one of the commissioners and some of the subordinate officers at the island; and these officials were therefore removed, under circumstances more fully set forth in the message, to the City Council of Feb. 5 and Feb. 23, 1892. The ease with which discipline has been maintained among the prisoners from that day to the present seems to be proof conclusive that the right course was followed at the time.

"Induced by this occurrence to investigate more carefully the general condition of our public institutions, I soon became convinced that they were one and all suffering from an utter inadequacy of accommodations, as well as from certain defects of management and system largely due to the lack of proper buildings.

"The accommodations in the House of Industry at Deer Island were wholly insufficient for the average number of prisoners there, and the close proximity of this institution to the House of Reformation and Truant School for Boys was objectionable in the highest degree. At Long Island there was but one building, constructed in 1885-88 without regard to modern methods of treatment and classification; and the building at Rainsford Island was still older and wholly unadapted to the needs of a modern almshouse. The Lunatic Hospital at South Boston was unfit for the care of the insane in every respect, apart from its overcrowded condition. It was opened in 1839, and enlarged in 1846, since which time no money had been expended on it except for ordinary repairs. Some of the inmates were removed to Austin Farm in 1887, but that had furnished no permanent relief.

"With the assistance of a Board of Visitors, composed of public-spirited citizens familiar with institutional work,

appropriations have been made amounting to \$907,500, with which 376 additional cells have been provided at Deer Island; five new buildings for the insane have been erected at Austin Farm; 77½ acres of additional land have been purchased in the vicinity of Austin Farm, and three buildings for the insane erected thereon; a Parental School for Boys, consisting of two buildings, has been built on about twenty-nine acres of land purchased in West Roxbury; and several hospitals and a new dormitory have been erected at Long Island.

"These buildings are practically complete, and are either already occupied or will be within a few weeks. They will permit the department to concentrate at Long Island all the paupers entitled under the laws of the Commonwealth to permanent support by the city; to transport all the truant boys to the beautiful home provided for them in West Roxbury; to devote Deer Island exclusively to the House of Industry and its prisoners; to remove the House of Reformation for Boys to Rainsford Island; and to remove all the insane patients of the city, not boarded out in the State institutions, to Pierce and Austin Farms in Dorchester.

"The new buildings will also permit the arrangement, separation and classification of patients upon approved modern theories, and include larger and better hospital accommodations than can, I am satisfied, be found in similar institutions elsewhere in this country.

"A large part of the time of the Board of Aldermen has been occupied during the year just closed with an investigation into abuses alleged to exist in these institutions. Investigations by a tribunal which has no power to compel the attendance of witnesses or to administer a binding oath, and to which the most reckless statements can be made without subjecting the witness to the penalties of perjury, are not apt to be fruitful in results. The Board has listened with great patience to every one who had a complaint to bring against

the management of the institutions, and has finally exonerated the commissioners from the charges brought against them. This result is, in my opinion, matter for public congratulation, as more vicious and undeserved attacks upon public officers than have at times been made in the course of this investigation have seldom been witnessed in the annals of municipal government.

"I would not be understood, however, as condemning the opinions held by the Board of Visitors or by the public-spirited ladies and gentlemen who, if mistakenly, yet honestly, thought that the best way to secure the desired reforms was through a public investigation carried on in advance of the possibility of reform. The reports of the Board of Visitors in 1892 and 1894 contained many valuable suggestions, which were promptly acted on by the department; others were found impracticable without additional legislation; and others were impossible of execution until the new buildings were completed. There was no possibility of introducing the more general reforms recommended by the Board so long as the inmates of our institutions were confined in the miserable, crowded quarters until recently existing. In other words, much of the criticism passed upon the commissioners was premature. Now that the new buildings are complete, administration upon the most approved modern institutional theory is for the first time possible. As it was unreasonable to expect a proper treatment according to modern methods of the pauper and criminal wards of the city in the public institutions as they existed four years ago, so now, with one of the most modern and elaborate plants to be found anywhere in the country, their mismanagement ought to be impossible."

Mr. John D. Berran was appointed and confirmed a Commissioner of Public Institutions on January 23, vice Mr. Thomas H. Devlin, whose term of office expired on May 1, 1894.

Mr. Francis W. Knowles, for many years clerk of accounts at the Commissioners' office, died on September 15, 1894, and was succeeded by Mr. George H. Brown, promoted from the registry clerkship.

Your attention is respectfully called to the reports of the several superintendents, sent herewith.

The recommendations made in the majority report of the Committee of the Whole have been or are being carried out so far as is practicable.

The institutions are, we believe, in better condition than ever before, and the efforts of the Commissioners have been constantly in the line of improvement.

Respectfully,

THOS. L. JENKS,

EDWIN L. PILSBURY,

JOHN D. BERRAN,

Commissioners.

DEER ISLAND INSTITUTIONS.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Commissioners of Public Institutions:

GENTLEMEN: The following report of the condition of Public Institutions at Deer Island, comprising the House of Industry, House of Reformation, and Truant School, is respectfully submitted.

The past year has been an eventful one, — also very trying, — not only to me, but every official connected with the Public Institutions of the City of Boston.

We have passed through the ordeal, and have been able to keep our discipline at a high standard, for which I am very grateful.

The inmates of the House of Industry have reached a larger number the past year than ever before, it being 1,274 males and 394 females, besides children of sentenced mothers; also, adults under observation, sent by the Examining Physician of the Board, Dr. Jelly.

When the truant boys are removed to the New Parental Home, at West Roxbury, and the reformation boys to Rainsford Island, these buildings may be used to good advantage, and would relieve the crowded condition of the House of Industry, and give us opportunity for classification.

There is now an effectual separation of the sexes in the House of Industry, also the Hospital, which is a wooden building, erected in 1885. I consider it of sufficient size and adaptation for hospital purposes and lying-in women

with infant children. The plan is designed for a good classification.

There are 3 wards, 128 feet long by 28 feet wide, designated as Wards A, B, and C.

Ward A is the nursery for sentenced mothers with children; Ward B is for the women; and Ward C for the men.

They are connected by a corridor.

The buildings of the House of Industry were erected in 1849, and are well suited for the purpose.

The plan is in the shape of a cross, and the dimensions are as follows:

The centre building is 5 stories, 75 feet square, and 75 feet high; each perpendicular corner is subtended by the section of a circle. The basements are divided by a brick wall, and are used for receiving and bathing purposes. The first floor for kitchen, second floor for female sewing-room, third floor for cane-shop and store-room. Fourth floor is the chapel, with a gallery, with a seating capacity of 1,200. From the centre building there are four wings, running north, south, east, and west.

The north wing is 100 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 50 feet high. The basement is used for a wash-room for men. The first floor, dining-room; second floor, male sewing-room; third floor, dormitory; fourth floor, attic dormitory. This wing is used for men only. The south wing, for women, is 100 feet by 50 feet, and 50 feet high, — the same dimensions as the north wing. The basement is used for the store; first floor, women's dining-room and office of the institution; second, third, and attic floors are used for dormitories for women. The east wing is 250 feet long by 50 feet wide, and 50 feet high, and contains 776 cells for men. The west wing is used for the Superintendent's house; also, dining-room for Assistant Superintendent, Clerk, Chaplain, and physicians. There are circular towers attached to the exterior wall of the north, south, and east wings.

They are 65 feet high, and 13 feet in diameter, with stairways, and would be used, in case of fire, to relieve the dormitories. We are well equipped for that emergency. The roof is slated; the floors are double, and laid with mortar between them; the ceilings are not plastered; the walls are brick, built hollow, and without lath or plaster. All the wings are separated from the centre building by a thick, brick wall, covered and secured in all its openings with iron doors and shutters, and rising above the roof of the wings, so as to make a complete barricade against fire, behind which the inmates of a wing on fire may retreat.

The supervision is so complete as to enable officers on duty to see the very beginning of fire from top to bottom and from end to end.

A stand-pipe runs up through the centre building, with 125 feet of hose, with pipe attached, on each floor, so that water may be used at a moment's notice.

I would recommend that a stand-pipe be placed in the Hospital corridor, with pipe and hose attached. We would then be well guarded, and able to combat with a fire should one occur.

The numbers are increasing, and we have not cells or workshops enough. Some 450 men have been obliged to sleep in dormitories the past year. A cell should be provided for each inmate.

There are 125 men at work in the sewing-room, 30 men in the bake-shop, 85 men in cane-shop, 30 men in the carpenter and cooper shop, 17 men in the shoe-shop, 10 men in the blacksmith-shop, 25 men as upholsterers and painters, 75 men as waiters, scrubbers, bed-makers, and whitewashers, 30 men in piggery, barn, and at the wharf, 140 men at stone-cutting, and the remainder work on the farm at all kinds of labor under the eye of an officer at all times.

When our new cells were completed we thought we would be in condition to provide each male inmate with a cell, but

since the new law relating to drunkenness went into effect the institution became as overcrowded as ever, all the dormitory rooms have been occupied as sleeping apartments, and we could not use them for workshops as intended. Owing to our crowded condition we have not the opportunity for a thorough classification. We do the best we can under the circumstances, and if we can have the facilities better results will be shown.

I wish to say that in my years of experience and knowledge of the institution I have never met a more zealous and faithful corps of officers than are now with me, and the present prosperous condition of the institution is the best evidence of their ability and loyalty. All of the departments of the institution have been in efficient operation during the year now closing.

It is absolutely necessary that a firm hand should be held over those who are committed to the House of Industry, and while there have been inflictions of punishment whenever it was needful in maintaining discipline, it has been administered impartially and uniformly.

In the matter of food, economy has been studied, and at the same time the food supplied has always been sufficient in quantity, clean and wholesome, and properly prepared. The health of the inmates affords sufficient evidence that there is nothing to complain of in that respect.

The amount received in payment of fines for the past year is \$10,570, which sum has been paid over to the County Treasurer.

An average of 119 men have worked in the stone-yard. We have sold to the City of Boston 44,046 feet edgestone, 100 catch-basins, 238 corners, and 2,525 paving-blocks valued at \$32,316.20.

We have on hand 3,055 feet rough stone, also finished and ready for delivery 9,001 feet edgestone, 244 feet fine hammered edgestone, $18\frac{6}{12}$ feet circle edgestone, 1,350 pav-

ing blocks, 238 curb corners, and 100 catch-basins. We continue to manufacture gas at a cost of 55 cents per 1,000 cubic feet. Electric lights would give much better satisfaction, especially for the prison, as every man in a cell would then have a good light to read by.

Our intention was to transfer the reformation boys to the Truant School building September 1, but could not, as the truant school was not removed, consequently they still occupy the old wooden building beyond the Truant School. An average of 12 House of Reformation boys are employed in the printing-office, the remainder do no work except cleaning house and farming during the summer months. These boys should have instruction in some branch of mechanical industry, not for the income we would derive from their labor, but to teach them a trade that would be of benefit in after years. They are under the instruction of Henry C. Twitchell, as teacher.

After the examination in the Truant School department all but 6 of the boys were released with the understanding that their school would be removed to the new Parental Home that was under construction at West Roxbury. As they were not removed at that time, they began to return to us by the last of September, and the number at the present time is 17. They are under the instruction of Jas. S. Freeman.

The farm stock is in good condition, all of the crops were abundant, and the following were the principal products :

Hay	116 tons.
Oats and rye fodder	65 “
Corn fodder and ensilage	297 “
Hungarian grass	6 “
Mangle beets	147 “
Squash	35 “
Pumpkins	6 “
Ice	800 “

Turnips	.	.	.	.	.	.	73 tons.
Carrots	.	.	.	.	.	.	60 “
Parsnips	.	.	.	.	.	.	13 “
Table beets	.	.	.	.	.	.	346 bushels.
Onions	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,500 “
Potatoes	.	.	.	.	.	.	319 “
Tomatoes	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,117 “
Peas	.	.	.	.	.	.	97 “
Bush beans	.	.	.	.	.	.	113 “
Pole beans	.	.	.	.	.	.	37 “
Cucumbers	.	.	.	.	.	.	269 “
Melons	.	.	.	.	.	.	39 “
Beet greens	.	.	.	.	.	.	157 “
Spinach greens	.	.	.	.	.	.	276 “
Cabbage greens	.	.	.	.	.	.	321 “
Dandelion greens	.	.	.	.	.	.	336 “
Sweet corn	.	.	.	.	.	.	132 “
Peppers	.	.	.	.	.	.	9 “
Pears	.	.	.	.	.	.	25 “
Grapes	.	.	.	.	.	.	1½ “
Apples	.	.	.	.	.	.	450 “
Currants	.	.	.	.	.	.	94 boxes.
Raspberries	.	.	.	.	.	.	92 “
Strawberries	.	.	.	.	.	.	157 “
Cabbage	.	.	.	.	.	.	23,100 heads.
Lettuce	.	.	.	.	.	.	987 “
Celery	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,864 bunches.
Radishes	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,000 “
Asparagus	.	.	.	.	.	.	5,210 “
Rhubarb	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,300 pounds.
Milk	.	.	.	.	.	.	239,957 “
Eggs	.	.	.	.	.	.	903 dozen.
Ducks raised	.	.	.	.	.	.	3 “
Turkeys raised	.	.	.	.	.	.	½ “
Chickens	.	.	.	.	.	.	11 “

Bedding-plants (for decorating)	. . . . .	600 dozen.
Manure	. . . . .	987 cords.
Wood	. . . . .	296 “

The following is the report of the piggery department :

Pork slaughtered, 64,150 lbs., at 7c.	. . . . .	\$4,490 50
Sale of live pigs	. . . . .	1,201 50
Sale of soap-grease	. . . . .	44 99
310 cords manure, at \$2.50	. . . . .	775 00
711 hhds. soft soap, at \$5.00	. . . . .	3,555 00
		<hr/>
		\$10,066 99
Cost of soap-stock	. . . . .	106 62
		<hr/>
		<u>\$9,960 37</u>

There has been given to inmates on their discharge 3,657 articles of clothing. There has been made for their use and wear 2,124 pairs men's brogans, 372 pairs boy's brogans, 695 pairs women's shoes, 792 pairs women's slippers, 2,258 coats, 3,124 pairs pants, 1,802 vests, $235\frac{6}{12}$ dozen cotton shirts, 174 dozen woollen shirts, $1\frac{2}{12}$ dozen overcoats, $5\frac{8}{12}$ dozen jumpers, $123\frac{3}{12}$ dozen pairs overalls, $247\frac{9}{12}$ dozen pairs suspenders, 1,139 dresses, 235 ties, 739 aprons, 1,295 skirts, 547 pairs drawers, 810 chemises, 230 night-dresses, 1,305 napkins, 343 handkerchiefs, 62 clothes-bags, 970 sheets, 1,200 pillow-slips, 76 bed-ticks, 1,404 towels, 212 roller-towels, 18 curtains, 41 stand covers, 28 tablecloths, 24 baker's caps, 285 pairs men's woollen socks.

We have also cut, made, and trimmed for Marcella-street Home $42\frac{5}{12}$ dozen woollen shirts; for Long Island 169 coats, 264 pairs pants, 326 vests, and 12 overcoats; for Rainsford Island 22 pairs pants, 14 overcoats, and 6 vests; for Charlestown Almshouse 38 coats, 38 vests, 40 pairs pants, $7\frac{1}{12}$ dozen pairs woollen drawers, and $15\frac{8}{12}$ dozen woollen shirts.

I would again call your attention to the laying of water-pipes from our ice-pond to the reservoir.

Our ice-crop last winter was good, and we gathered all we had storage for, but it did not last the entire season, as we furnished Long and Rainsford Islands.

The reports of Dr. Roche, resident physician, and the Rev. Wm. B. Toulmin, chaplain, and superintendent of schools, accompany this report, also the usual tables and statistics.

In closing, allow me to thank you for the invaluable assistance, as well as the cordial support, which I have always received from your honorable Commission; and it has done very much towards enabling me to meet what at times has seemed to me to be a great responsibility, connected with the faithful discharge of the duties of my office.

Very respectfully,

JAMES R. GERRISH,

Superintendent.

DEER ISLAND, January 31, 1895.

ALMSHOUSE DEPARTMENT.

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Remaining January 31, 1894 .	4	5	1	0	10
Admitted	143	61	3	3	210
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	147	66	4	3	220
Discharged	143	63	3	3	212
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Remaining January 31, 1895 .	4	3	1	0	8
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

During the year there were admitted to this department 12 males and 6 females from the House of Industry who were too sick to leave upon expiration of sentence.

There have been 19 deaths during the year.

Included in the above figures are 2 neglected children, — 1 boy admitted and 1 boy discharged (pardoned).

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Remaining January 31, 1894 .	1,062	311	1,373
Committed	7,329	1,399	8,728
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	8,391	1,710	10,101
Discharged	7,236	1,395	8,631
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Remaining January 31, 1895 .	<u>1,155</u>	<u>315</u>	<u>1,470</u>

Children of sentenced mothers :

Remaining January 31, 1894	9
Admitted	51
	<hr/>
	60
Discharged	49
	<hr/>
Remaining January 31, 1895	<u>11</u>

Of the above, 6 died during the year.

Causes for discharge :

Expired sentence	5,897
Pardoned, probation	1,361
Fine paid	1,309
Died	40
Escaped	12
Sent here by error of court	4
Bailed	4
By order of court	2
Pardoned by Governor	1
By error	1
	<hr/>
Total	<u>8,631</u>

Offences for which committed :

Drunkenness	6,598
Larceny	520

Assault and battery	499
Fornication	205
Vagrant	168
Idle and disorderly	145
Walking on railroad track	98
Common night-walker	70
Breaking glass	41
Obstructing sidewalk	40
Disturbing the peace	39
Trespass	29
Keeping intoxicating liquor for sale	24
Larceny from person	21
Noisy and disorderly house	20
Unlawful appropriation	18
Profanity	15
Non-support	15
Lying on the grass in a public ground	15
Assault	12
Malicious injury to personal property	12
Embezzlement	9
Peddling without license	9
Common railer and brawler	6
Attempt at larceny	6
Threats	5
Throwing missiles in the street	5
Receiving stolen goods	5
Affray	5
Indecent exposure	4
Vagabond	4
Disturbing a religious meeting	4
Throwing snow-balls in the street	4
Indecent assault	4
Common drunkard	3
Cruelty to animals	3
Loitering in railroad station	3

Obtaining goods by false pretences	3
Stubborn child	2
Tramp	2
Common beggar	2
Fraudulently conveying property	2
Violating city ordinance	2
Building a bonfire in street	2
Refusing to assist an officer	2
Taking and driving away a horse	2
Discharging fire-arms in street	2
Evading car-fare	2
Fraudulently concealing property	2
Giving liquor to a prisoner	2
Obtaining money by false pretences	1
Violation of milk law	1
Assuming to be an officer	1
Fast driving	1
Playing ball in street	1
Obscenity	1
Maintaining a sign overhanging a public street	1
Lewd and lascivious	1
Unlawfully playing hand-organ in street	1
Being present where gaming implements were found,	1
Gaming in public street	1
Keeping an unlicensed dog	1
False pretences	1
Refusing to obey Harbor Master	1
Extinguishing street lamp	1
Adultery	1
Gaming on Lord's day	1
Attempt to rescue prisoner	1
Total	<u>8,728</u>

Of the above, there were returned from probation 69 men and 25 women.

Sentences of those committed:

Non-payment of fines	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,252
10 days	.	.	.	.	.	.	39
15 “	.	.	.	.	.	.	74
20 “	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
30 “	.	.	.	.	.	.	34
41 “	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
60 “	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
90 “	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
117 “	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
502 “	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Returned from probation			.	.	.	.	94
1 month	.	.	.	.	.	.	378
2 months	.	.	.	.	.	.	635
3 “	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,180
4 “	.	.	.	.	.	.	640
5 “	.	.	.	.	.	.	235
6 “	.	.	.	.	.	.	824
7 “	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
8 “	.	.	.	.	.	.	44
9 “	.	.	.	.	.	.	111
10 “	.	.	.	.	.	.	14
12 “	.	.	.	.	.	.	159
24 “	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	8,728

Of the above, 3 men who had escaped were returned to serve the remainder of their sentences.

There were committed as under bonds for—

2 months	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
3 “	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
6 “	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
12 “	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9

Number of times persons committed for non-payment of fines and costs have been committed to the House of Industry:

For the 1st time	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,486
“ “ 2d “	.	.	.	.	.	.	492
“ “ 3d “	.	.	.	.	.	.	229
“ “ 4th “	.	.	.	.	.	.	148
“ “ 5th “	.	.	.	.	.	.	84
“ “ 6th “	.	.	.	.	.	.	69
“ “ 7th “	.	.	.	.	.	.	66
“ “ 8th “	.	.	.	.	.	.	48
“ “ 9th “	.	.	.	.	.	.	38
“ “ 10th “	.	.	.	.	.	.	36
“ “ 11th “	.	.	.	.	.	.	36
“ “ 12th “	.	.	.	.	.	.	33
“ “ 13th “	.	.	.	.	.	.	25
“ “ 14th “	.	.	.	.	.	.	15
“ “ 15th “	.	.	.	.	.	.	10
“ “ 16th “	.	.	.	.	.	.	13
“ “ 17th “	.	.	.	.	.	.	13
“ “ 18th “	.	.	.	.	.	.	10
“ “ 19th “	.	.	.	.	.	.	8
“ “ 20th “	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
“ “ 21st “	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
“ “ 22d “	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
“ “ 23d “	.	.	.	.	.	.	8
“ “ 24th “	.	.	.	.	.	.	8
“ “ 25th “	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
“ “ 26th “	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
“ “ 27th “	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
“ “ 28th “	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
“ “ 29th “	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
“ “ 30th “	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
“ “ 31st “	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
“ “ 32d “	.	.	.	.	.	.	1

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS DEPARTMENT.

49

For the 34th time	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
“ “ 35th “	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
“ “ 36th “	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
“ “ 37th “	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
“ “ 38th “	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
“ “ 39th “	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
“ “ 41st “	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
“ “ 42d “	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
“ “ 46th “	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
“ “ 53d “	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
“ “ 54th “	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
“ “ 58th “	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
“ “ 61st “	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
“ “ 63d “	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
“ “ 70th “	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
“ “ 72d “	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	<u>2,944</u>

HOUSE OF REFORMATION DEPARTMENT.

								Boys.
Remaining January 31, 1894	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	72
Committed	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	48
								<u>120</u>
Discharged	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	54
Remaining January 31, 1895	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	<u>66</u>

Offences for which committed:

Breaking and entering	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18
Larceny	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16
Stubborn child	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Breaking and entering, and larceny	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Larceny in building	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Larceny from person	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Idle and disorderly	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1

Vagrant	1
Trespass	1
Burning a freight-car	1
Breaking and entering, and assault and battery .	1
Total	<u>48</u>

Of the above, 1 boy was returned from probation.

Sentences of those committed:

Minority	Boys. 48
--------------------	-------------

Causes for Discharge:

Pardoned	Boys. 53
Died	1
Total	<u>54</u>

Nativity of those committed:

Boston	28
Massachussetts	5
Ireland	3
Italy	3
Washington, D. C.	1
Norway	1
New York	1
Russia	1
England	1
Pennsylvania	1
Connecticut	1
California	1
Ohio	1
Total	<u>48</u>

Ages of those committed:

9 years	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
10 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
11 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
12 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
13 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9
14 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14
15 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
16 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
17 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	<u>48</u>

TRUANT-SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Remaining January 31, 1894	93	0	93
Committed	68	1	69
	<u>161</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>162</u>
Discharged	144	1	145
Remaining January 31, 1895	<u>17</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>17</u>

Offences for which committed:

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Truants	57	1	58
Absentees	11	0	11
Total	<u>68</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>69</u>

Sentences of those committed:

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1 month	1	0	1
2 months	1	0	1
3 "	2	0	2
4 "	19	1	20
5 "	2	0	2

						Boys.	Girls.	Total.
6 months	.	.	.	.	.	12	0	12
7	“	.	.	.	.	1	0	1
8	“	.	.	.	.	1	0	1
12	“	.	.	.	.	20	0	20
15	“	.	.	.	.	1	0	1
24	“	.	.	.	.	7	0	7
Returned from probation	.	.	.	.	.	1	0	1
Total	.	.	.	.	.	<u>68</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>69</u>

Nativity of those committed:

Boston	.	.	.	.	.	43	1	44
Italy	.	.	.	.	.	4	0	4
England	.	.	.	.	.	4	0	4
Russia	.	.	.	.	.	4	0	4
Massachusetts	.	.	.	.	.	3	0	3
Unknown	.	.	.	.	.	3	0	3
Ireland	.	.	.	.	.	2	0	2
Germany	.	.	.	.	.	2	0	2
Poland	.	.	.	.	.	1	0	1
Nova Scotia	.	.	.	.	.	1	0	1
New York	.	.	.	.	.	1	0	1
Total	.	.	.	.	.	<u>68</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>69</u>

Ages of those committed:

9 years	.	.	.	.	.	5	0	5
10	“	.	.	.	.	9	0	9
11	“	.	.	.	.	13	0	13
12	“	.	.	.	.	14	0	14
13	“	.	.	.	.	23	1	24
14	“	.	.	.	.	3	0	3
15	“	.	.	.	.	1	0	1
						<u>68</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>69</u>

Causes for discharge:

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Expired sentence	71	0	71
Pardoned	73	1	74
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	144	1	145
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Total number for all departments:

Largest, House of Industry	1,634
“ House of Reformation	78
“ Truant School	94
“ Almshouse	21
	<hr/>
Smallest, House of Industry	1,202
“ House of Reformation	51
“ Truant School	6
“ Almshouse	7
	<hr/>
Average, House of Industry	1,450
“ House of Reformation	62
“ Truant School	56
“ Almshouse	14
	<hr/>
Total average	1,582
	<hr/>

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES R. GERRISH,
Superintendent.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

DEER ISLAND, January 31, 1895.

MR. JAMES R. GERRISH, *Superintendent of Deer Island Institutions*:

DEAR SIR: I beg to submit to you my annual report as the Chaplain and Superintendent of Schools and Director of Music. The religious services have been held and faithfully conducted on Sunday as usual. The congregations for the year have been unusually large, owing to an increased number at the House of Industry. It is probably true that many who attend our religious services have not been accustomed to do so while at liberty. It is hoped these exercises are attended with good results, and indeed we are led to expect this from expressions of sorrow and a purpose to reform.

Singing in our divine service is by the boys of the schools, and they sing well. In this part of our work, Miss Clara W. Baker, as organist, fills her position in a most acceptable manner.

Sabbath morning we conduct a Sunday school, assisted by Miss Baker and Miss Pike, who render valuable service. We furnish a weekly paper for the religious culture of the boys, and it is looked for with much pleasure. I hold divine services every other week at Rainsford and Long Islands Sunday morning. Also services through the week on the three islands, as may be required.

LIBRARY.

The boys' department is well supplied with suitable books and papers adapted to their years. Friends have been very thoughtful and kind, and have sent us good reading matter.

We select with care the literature for the boys. The library for the women is well furnished with suitable books, papers, and pamphlets. We received an ample supply of nice cards for Christmas and New Years. The chief source of our gifts of reading matter is the City Library and the Hospital Newspaper Society.

Let me say we are very much in need of a well-furnished library for the men of the House of Industry. We have eleven and sometimes twelve hundred men, most of whom are fond of reading. At present we are dependent upon individual gifts, which is far from being sufficient, besides not always suitable literature. I wish an appropriation might be made for this very worthy object, which I think would prove helpful in our work of reform.

The annual examination of the schools took place June 27, 1894. Commissioners Dr. Thomas L. Jenks and Thomas H. Devlin, owing to the press of business, were unable to be present, and Commissioner Edwin L. Pilsbury was with us and conducted the examinations. He expressed his pleasure at their good exhibition. Mr. Pilsbury and his associates take a deep interest in the boys and their schooling.

The principal studies taught in these schools are reading, spelling, arithmetic, and geography; and every boy, as soon as possible, is made acquainted with these branches. The education of many of these boys is not what we could wish, but the improvement the past year is very encouraging. Each school is supplied with a master. Mr. Henry C. Twitchell is the teacher in the department of the House of Reformation. Mr. James S. Freeman is the master of the Truant School.

The schools are under the instruction of faithful teachers, who are doing good work. A pleasant feature of these schools is the good discipline, which is free from severity of punishment. The suggestions by the Commissioners for the future of these boys is very hopeful, when the truants will

be taken to the new Parental Home and various industries established for the reformation boys.

Vocal music is taught mostly out of school hours. All the boys are gathered Saturday afternoon, in the chapel, for instruction by the Chaplain, assisted by Miss Baker. The choir-boys also meet for drill in singing for Sunday service.

The following tables show the number and classification of pupils at examination :

	Ref. Boys.	Truant.	Total.
Number in school	66	94	160
Can read generally	66	84	150
“ “ primary reader	10	10	20
Study geography	50	70	120
“ grammar	13	8	21
“ penmanship	66	85	151
“ history United States	28	10	38
“ mental arithmetic	53	45	98
“ written arithmetic	43	42	85
“ compound numbers	12	8	20
“ fractions	16	30	46
Study vocal music	66	94	160
Could not read or write when com- mitted	4	6	10

Allow me to acknowledge your kindly assistance in the various departments of my work.

W. B. TOULMIN,
*Chaplain and Superintendent of Schools, and
Director of Music.*

REPORT OF RESIDENT PHYSICIAN.

JAMES R. GERRISH, Esq., *Superintendent of Deer Island Institutions* :

SIR : I herewith respectfully submit the annual report of the Medical Department of the Institutions under your supervision :

ALMSHOUSE.

Patients remaining in Hospital, Feb. 1, 1894,	10	
Admitted :		
Males	145	
Females	65	
	<hr/>	210
Total		<hr/> 220 <hr/>
Discharged	144	
Died	19	
	<hr/>	213
Remaining in Hospital, Feb. 1, 1895 . .	7	
Total		<hr/> 220 <hr/>
Largest number in Hospital at one time .		21
Smallest “ “ “ “ “ .		6
Daily average		<hr/> 14 <hr/>

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

Patients remaining in Hospital, Feb. 1, 1894,	86	
Admitted :		
Males	1,128	
Females	714	
	<hr/>	1,842
Total		<hr/> 1,928 <hr/>

Discharged	1,804	
Died	40	
	<hr/>	1,844
Remaining in Hospital, Feb. 1, 1895		84
		<hr/>
Total		<u>1,928</u>
Largest number in Hospital at one time		103
Smallest " " " " "		44
Daily average		<u>69</u>

HOUSE OF REFORMATION.

Patients remaining in Hospital, Feb. 1, 1894,		2
Admitted :		
Males	45	
Females	0	
	<hr/>	45
Total		<u>47</u>
Discharged	45	
Died	1	
	<hr/>	46
Remaining in Hospital, Feb. 1, 1895		1
		<hr/>
Total		<u>47</u>
Largest number in Hospital at one time		3
Smallest " " " " "		0
Daily average		<u>— 1</u>

TRUANT SCHOOL.

Patients remaining in Hospital, Feb. 1, 1894,		1
Admitted :		
Males	24	
Females	0	
	<hr/>	24
Total		<u>25</u>

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS DEPARTMENT.

59

Discharged	25	
Died	0	
	—	25
Remaining in Hospital, Feb. 1, 1895 . .		0
		—
Total		<u>25</u>
Largest number in Hospital at one time .		4
Smallest “ “ “ “ “ .		0
Daily average		<u>— 1</u>

RECAPITULATION.

Number of patients in Hospital, Feb. 1, 1894 :

Almshouse	10	
House of Industry	86	
House of Reformation	2	
Truant School	1	
	—	99

Admitted :

Almshouse	210	
House of Industry	1,842	
House of Reformation	45	
Truant School	24	
	—	2,121
		—
Total		<u>2,220</u>

Discharged :

Almshouse	194	
House of Industry	1,804	
House of Reformation	45	
Truant School	25	
	—	2,068

Died :

Almshouse	19	
House of Industry	40	
House of Reformation	1	
Truant School	0	
	—	60

Remaining in hospital February 1, 1895 :

Almshouse	7
House of Industry	84
House of Reformation	1
Truant School	0
	<hr/> 92
Total	<hr/> 2,220 <hr/>
Largest number in hospital at one time	115
Smallest " " " " "	60
Daily average	83

Deaths not reported in the above tables, six children of prisoners and one suicidal drowning, a male inmate of almshouse.

DISEASES TREATED IN THE HOSPITALS OF ALL THE DEPARTMENTS.

*Classified according to the Nomenclature of Diseases, as published by the
Royal College of Physicians of London.*

DISEASES.	In Hospital Feb. 1, 1894.	Admitted.	DISCHARGED.					In Hospital Feb. 1, 1895.
			Well.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Total.	
GENERAL DISEASES.								
A.								
Typhoid fever.....	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...
Febricula	1	52	53	...	...	...	53	...
Intermittent fever .....	...	4	....	3	1	...	4	..
Chronic malarial poisoning.....	...	16	....	12	...	...	12	4
Erysipelas	3	5	7	...	...	...	7	1
Varicella .....	...	8	8	...	...	...	8	...
Influenza	12	11	23	...	...	...	23	...
B.								
Muscular rheumatism.....	...	4	3	1	...	...	4	..
Articular rheumatism, acute	3	47	29	19	...	...	48	2
“ “ chronic .....	...	14	....	6	8	...	14	...
Phthisis.....	4	44	....	12	24	6	42	6
Anæmia .....	...	6	....	6	...	...	6	...
Opium habit .....	...	2	....	1	1	...	2	...

DISEASES.	In Hospital Feb. 1, 1894.	Admitted.	DISCHARGED.					In Hospital Feb. 1, 1895.
			Well.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Total.	
Alcoholism	9	300	305	.....	.....	.....	305	4
" (chronic).....	1	5	.....	4	...	2	6	...
Delirium tremens.....	2	149	139	.....	.....	8	147	4
Scrofulosis .....	...	1	.....	1	...	.....	1	...
General tuberculosis .....	...	3	.....	...	2	...	2	1
Observation	3	24	24	.....	.....	.....	24	3
Malingeringer.....	...	21	21	.....	.....	.....	21	...
Marasmus .....	...	4	.....	.....	.....	4	4	...
General debility	4	88	73	13	.....	.....	86	6
Senile " 	1	16	.....	...	12	3	15	2
Diabetes mellitus.....	...	2	.....	...	1	1	2	...
DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.								
Apoplexy .....	...	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	...
Paresis .....	...	3	.....	...	3	...	3	...
Paralysis	2	2	.....	...	4	...	4	...
Hysteria .....	...	2	.....	2	...	.....	2	...
Epilepsy.....	...	30	.....	...	25	4	29	1
" (alcoholic).....	...	8	.....	8	.....	.....	8	...
Neuralgia.....	...	4	4	.....	.....	.....	4	...
" (facial) .....	...	7	7	..	.....	.....	7	...
Pleurodynia	2	18	20	.....	.....	.....	20	...
Lumbago .....	...	8	8	.....	.....	.....	8	...

DISEASES.	In Hospital Feb. 1, 1894.	Admitted.	DISCHARGED.					In Hospital Feb. 1, 1895.
			Well.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Total.	
Cephalalgia		3	3	...	...	...	3	...
Vertigo		2	...	2	...	...	2	...
Neurasthenia		2	...	2	..	...	2	...
Sciatica		1	...	1	...	...	1	...
DISEASES OF INTELLECT.								
Insanity	3	67	...	...	64	1	65	5
Mania acute.....		2	...	...	2	...	2	...
Melancholia.....	1	2	...	...	3	...	3	...
Dementia	4	16	...	...	19	...	19	1
Insanity, alcoholic.....		6	4	2	...	...	6	...
DISEASES OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.								
Functional disease of heart		3	...	3	...	..	3	...
Valvular disease of heart.....		15	...	...	8	7	15	...
“ “ “ “ (aortic).....		2	...	...	...	...	...	2
“ “ “ “ (mitral)		5	...	...	5	...	5	...
DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.								
Hæmoptysis.....		9	9	...	...	...	9	...
Bronchitis (acute)	5	83	69	11	...	...	80	8
“ (chronic)	1	6	2	5	...	...	7	...
Asthma	1	19	..	17	...	...	17	3
Pneumonia.....	9	77	63	...	..	0	83	3
Broncho-pneumonia.....		1	...	...	...	1	1	...

DISEASES.	In Hospital Feb. 1, 1894.	Admitted.	DISCHARGED.					In Hospital Feb. 1, 1895.
			Well.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Total.	
Pleurisy		2	2	...	...	...	2	...
Empyema		3	...	1	1	1	3	...
Laryngitis (acute).....		1	1	...	...	...	1	...
Pertussis.....		4	4	...	...	...	4	...
DISEASES OF FAUCES AND PALATE.								
Tonsillitis	1	56	55	...	...	...	55	2
“ (foll.)		20	20	...	...	...	20	...
Pharyngitis		9	8	...	...	...	8	1
“ (ulc.)		2	...	1	...	...	1	1
DISEASES OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.								
Gastritis		16	14	...	...	...	14	2
Gastralgia		4	3	1	...	...	4	...
Gastro-enteritis.....		8	8	...	...	...	8	...
Dysentery		5	5	...	...	...	5	...
Diarrhœa	1	42	43	...	...	...	43	...
“ chronic	1	4	...	5	...	...	5	...
Constipation		13	13	...	...	...	13	...
Cholera-morbus		87	87	...	...	...	87	...
Intestinal colic		12	12	...	...	...	12	...
Jaundice		3	3	...	...	...	3	...
Indigestion.....		48	48	...	...	...	48	...
Cirrhosis of liver		8	...	...	7	1	8	...

DISEASES.	In Hospital Feb. 1, 1894.	Admitted.	DISCHARGED.					In Hospital Feb. 1, 1895.
			Well.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Total.	
Cholera-infantum	10	9	...	...	1	10	...
DISEASES OF UNINARY SYSTEM.								
Bright's disease (chronic)	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cystitis	1	3	1	3	...	...	4	...
Retention of urine	2	...	2	...	...	2	...
DISEASES OF WOMEN.								
Engorged breast.....	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...
Retroversion	2	...	2	...	...	2	...
Prolapsus uteri.....	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Endometritis	2	...	2	...	...	2	...
Ovaritis	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
Vaginitis (specific)	32	20	12	...	...	32	...
Uterine fibroid	5	...	...	4	...	4	1
Dysmenorrhœa	2	...	1	...	...	1	1
Menorrhagia	5	5	...	...	...	5	...
Metrorrhagia.....	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	1
Pregnancy	2	18	7	...	9	...	16	4
Abortion	2	1	...	...	...	1	1
DISEASES OF CUTANEOUS SYSTEM.								
Erythema	2	2	...	...	...	2	...
Psoriasis	3	...	3	...	...	3	...
Urticaria.....	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...

DISEASES.	In Hospital Feb. 1, 1894.	Admitted.	DISCHARGED.					In Hospital Feb. 1, 1895.
			Well.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Total.	
Eczema		7	.....	5	2	....	7	...
“ capitis		1	.....	1	...	....	1	...
Scabies	2	5	7	...	...	....	7	...
Pediculi pubis.....		20	20	...	...	....	20	...
Surgical Diseases.								
VENEREAL.								
Gonorrhœa.....		43	31	12	...	....	43	...
Rhimosis		3	3	...	...	....	3	...
Paraphinosis		1	1	...	...	....	1	...
Bubo		10	9	1	...	....	10	..
Chancre		3	3	...	...	..	3	...
Chancroid		6	6	...	...	....	6	...
Orchitis.....		5	3	2	...	....	5	...
Stricture urethra		13	....	13	...	....	13	...
Syphilis		3	....	3	...	....	3	...
“ (secondary)		7	....	6	...	....	6	1
“ (tertiary).....	3	18	....	17	3	...	20	1
Venereal warts.....		4	4	...	...	....	4	...
INJURIES.								
Burns		9	7	...	...	....	7	2
Man-bite.....		1	1	...	...	....	1	...
Frost-bite		1	....	...	...	....	....	1

DISEASES.	In Hospital Feb. 1, 1894.	Admitted.	DISCHARGED.					In Hospital Feb. 1, 1895.
			Well.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Total.	
Multiple contusions.....	...	6	6	...	...	...	6	...
Contusions	1	34	32	...	...	...	32	3
" eye	8	8	...	...	...	8	...
Lacerated wounds	8	8	...	...	...	8	...
" " scalp	2	42	44	...	...	...	44	...
" " face	5	5	...	...	...	5	...
" " hand.....	...	7	7	...	...	...	7	...
" " thumb	2	2	...	...	...	2	...
" " wrist	2	1	...	...	...	1	1
" " arm	2	2	...	...	...	2	...
" " eyelid	3	3	...	...	...	3	...
" " throat.....	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
" " foot.....	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...
Incised wounds.....	...	7	7	...	...	...	7	...
Foreign body in foot.....	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...
" " " hand.....	...	8	8	...	...	...	8	...
Sprain of wrist.....	...	4	4	...	...	...	4	...
" " thumb	3	3	...	...	...	3	...
" " ankle	23	22	...	...	...	22	1
" " shoulder	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dislocation finger.....	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
" elbow	1	1	...	...	...	1	...

DISEASES.	In Hospital Feb. 1, 1894.	Admitted.	DISCHARGED.					In Hospital Feb. 1, 1895.
			Well.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Total.	
Dislocation elbow (with fracture)		1	1	...	...	...	1	...
“ shoulder		2	2	...	...	...	2	...
Fracture skull (base)		1	...	...	...	1	1	..
“ nose		3	3	...	...	...	3	...
“ inferior maxilla		5	5	...	...	...	5	...
“ clavicle		2	2	...	...	...	2	...
“ humerus		2	2	...	...	...	2	...
“ int. condyle		2	2	...	...	...	2	...
“ elbow (old)		1	...	1	...	...	1	...
“ fore-arm		4	4	...	...	...	4	...
“ radius collar	1	3	4	...	...	...	4	...
“ finger		3	3	...	...	...	3	...
“ ribs		3	3	...	...	...	3	...
“ hip (old)	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
“ leg “		1	...	...	1	...	1	...
“ ankle		1	...	...	...	...	...	1
“ fibula		1	1	...	...	...	1	...
UNCLASSIFIED.								
Cancer of tongue		1	...	...	...	1	1	...
Varicose veins		5	...	...	5	...	5	...
Necrosis tibia		2	...	...	2	...	...	...
“ nasal bone		2	...	...	2	...	2	...

DISEASES.	In Hospital Feb. 1, 1894.	Admitted.	DISCHARGED.					In Hospital Feb. 1, 1895.
			Well.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Total.	
Necrosis inferior maxilla.....	...	1	....	1	...	...	1	...
Osteo myelitis (acute) .....	...	1	....	...	...	1	1	...
Periostitis .....	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
Hemorrhoids	1	23	4	12	8	...	24	...
Fistula in ano .....	...	2	....	2	...	...	2	...
Abscess.....	...	15	14	...	...	...	14	1
“ alveolar .....	...	17	17	...	...	...	17	...
“ palmar .....	...	4	4	...	...	...	4	...
“ wrist (tuberculosis) .....	...	1	....	...	1	...	1	...
“ cervical .....	...	6	6	...	...	...	6	...
“ axillary.....	...	9	8	...	...	...	8	1
“ vulva .....	...	3	3	...	...	...	3	...
“ lip .....	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
“ face .....	...	6	5	...	...	...	5	1
“ perineal .....	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...
“ mammary .....	...	4	4	...	...	...	4	...
“ leg.....	...	3	3	...	...	...	3	...
“ ischio-rectal.....	1	2	3	...	...	...	3	...
Mastitis	1	1	2	...	...	...	2	...
Varicose ulcers.....	...	9	2	7	...	...	9	...
Ulcers.....	1	29	17	12	...	...	29	1
Hernia (ing.)	1	6	....	...	7	...	7	...

DISEASES.	In Hospital Feb. 1, 1894.	Admitted.	DISCHARGED.					In Hospital Feb. 1, 1895.
			Well.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Total.	
Hernia (ing.) (double)	1	....	...	1	...	1	...
“ (fem.)	2	....	...	2	...	2	...
“ (umbil.)	2	....	...	1	...	1	1
Furuncle	2	2	...	...	...	2	...
Furunculosis	4	4	...	...	...	4	...
Carbuncle	2	2	...	...	...	2	...
Felon	4	4	...	...	...	4	...
Hydrocele	2	....	2	...	...	2	...
Bursitis	2	....	2	...	...	2	...
Torticollis	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
Cellulitis	9	9	...	...	...	9	...
“ from vaccination	2	3	5	...	...	...	5	...
Ingrowing toenail	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
Fibroid of breast	2	....	...	1	...	1	1
Synovitis	1	10	2	7	2	...	11	...
Epistaxis	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
Goitre	2	....	...	...	2	...	2	...
Amputation of leg (old)	1	....	...	1	...	1	...
DISEASES OF EYE.								
Conjunctivitis	22	22	...	...	...	22	...
Corneal ulcer	1	....	1	...	...	1	...
Foreign body in cornea	15	15	...	...	...	15	...
Iritis	5	3	1	...	...	4	1

DISEASES.	In Hospital Feb. 1, 1894.	Admitted.	DISCHARGED.					In Hospital Feb. 1, 1895.
			Well.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Total.	
Blindness .....	...	2	....	...	1	...	1	1
DISEASES OF EAR.								
Chronic inflammation middle ear.....	...	2	....	...	2	...	2	...
Otorrhœa	1	9	4	5	...	...	9	1
Total	99	2299	1714	278	249	65	2306	92

NOTE.— Some cases not admitted to the hospitals are included in this classification, which will account for the difference in the number of admissions between the above statistics and the preceding tables.

During the past year 1,928 inmates of the House of Industry have been admitted to the hospital and received treatment. Of this number 40 have died. There was one death at the House of Reformation. There have been 7 births — 1 female and 6 males, 2 still-born. I would respectfully direct your attention to the need of window-screens for use in the hospital wards during the summer months. Drs. Lane and Brough are still associated with me. Dr. Geo. H. Sullivan, our interne, resigned August 15, to continue his medical studies abroad.

Thanking you for the many courtesies extended me, I am,

Very respectfully,
THOMAS F. ROCHE,
Resident Physician.

DEER ISLAND, BOSTON HARBOR, Feb. 1, 1895.

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK, HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

SOUTH BOSTON, February 1, 1895.

To the Commissioners of Public Institutions:

GENTLEMEN: The following report and statistics of Suffolk County House of Correction for the year ending January 31, 1895, are respectfully submitted.

The commitments during the year were 1,212 against 1,233 the year preceding, being 21 less, yet the average number has increased, being 656 against 604 for the year 1893-94, an increase of 52.

The total expenditures have slightly decreased. The receipts for labor also decreased, owing to the general depression in business. Our inmates were at times idle. It will be understood we work upon the piece-price plan, without guarantee from any party or parties of a supply of work to keep any number employed, but take such work as is from time to time offered. At present the outlook is favorable for the employment of all for whom we have shop-room. Our increased numbers exceed the capacity of the workshops; all, however, have some employment, although it may be slight, during the day, who are not assigned to the shops.

We trust, that our wants in the direction of more and better accommodations will, during the year 1895, be urged, so that we shall feel assured, that in the near future there will be a House of Correction suitable and worthy the County of Suffolk. As heretofore the same crowded condition exists, and there appears no reason to expect any less number of

prisoners. On the contrary, we may expect more, especially so, as we have sent to us a portion of "drunks."

A very unusual mortality has occurred in our official force. First our venerable and esteemed chaplain, the Rev. Jonas Bowen Clark, who died February 12, 1894. Two officers and one clerk followed, joining the great majority.

The Rev. S. Stanley Searing succeeded Rev. Mr. Clark as chaplain.

The garden and orchard produced the usual amount of truck and fruit.

Fifteen thousand and sixty-eight pounds of pork was slaughtered.

No alterations or changes of consequence can be reported. The ordinary repairs required have been done, mostly by prisoners.

I would call your attention to tables of statistics which follow, also to reports of Dr. Bancroft, visiting physician, and Rev. S. Stanley Searing, chaplain.

With thanks to your honorable board and to all others who have contributed to what success we may have had, I am,

Very respectfully,

JOHN C. WHITON,
Master.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining January 31, 1894 . . .	631	71	702
Committed by courts . . .	1,032	164	1,196
Committed on revoked permit . .	4	1	5
Transferred from other institutions .	6	3	9
Returned from lunatic hospitals .	2	0	2
	<hr/> 1,675	<hr/> 239	<hr/> 1,914
Discharged	1,088	163	1,251
	<hr/> 587	<hr/> 76	<hr/> 663
Remaining January 31, 1895 . . .	<hr/> <hr/> 587	<hr/> <hr/> 76	<hr/> <hr/> 663

Largest number during the year	.	.	.	.	713
Smallest number during the year	.	.	.	.	<u>607</u>

Average number during the year :

Males.	591.46
Females	64.27

Total average	655.73
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The record of weight of prisoners discharged during the year is as follows :

894 gained 7,642 lbs.; 257 lost 1,610 lbs.; 100 neither gain nor loss.

Actual average gain per prisoner discharged, 4 lbs. 13 oz.

Causes for discharge:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Expired sentence	874	116	990
Fines paid (amounting to \$1,728.00),	71	11	82
By order of Municipal Court for non-payment of fine, after serving three months	38	16	54
Pardoned by Governor	7	2	9
Pardoned by Commissioners	52	14	66
By order of Commissioners of Prisons	6	0	6
Transferred to other institutions	14	2	16
Transferred to lunatic hospitals	19	2	21
Sentenced to State prison by the Superior Court and removed there,	2	0	2
Died	3	0	3
Bailed	2	0	2
	<u>1,088</u>	<u>163</u>	<u>1,251</u>

Offences for which committed :

	Males.	Females.
Drunkenness	275	84
Larceny	264	23
Assault and battery	94	4
Breaking and entering	75	0
Larceny from the person	36	1
Robbery	18	0
Receiving stolen goods	17	0
Idle and disorderly	16	4
Adultery	15	6
Assault	15	0
Unlawfully exposing and keeping for sale intoxicating liquors	13	6
Larceny in a building	13	0
Attempt to break and enter	12	0
Embezzlement	12	0
Unlawfully selling intoxicating liquors	11	11
Assault and battery on an officer	9	2
Forgery	8	1
Indecent exposure	7	0
Non-support of wife and minor child	7	0
Obtaining money and goods by false pre- tences	6	0
Breaking glass	6	0
Unnatural and lascivious act	5	0
Attempted larceny from person	5	0
Indecent assault and battery	5	0
Unlawful appropriation	4	0
Larceny from a conveyance	4	0
Assault with a dangerous weapon	4	0
Assault and battery with a razor	4	0
Assault with a loaded pistol	4	0
Vagrancy	3	1
Assault with intent to rob	3	0

	Males.	Females.
Disorderly in a public conveyance . . .	3	0
Polygamy	3	0
Assault and battery with a knife . . .	3	0
Attempt to obtain money and property by false pretences	3	0
Manslaughter	2	1
Being a vagabond	2	0
Common and notorious thief	2	0
Disturbing the peace	2	0
Attempt to rescue a prisoner	2	0
Annoying passengers in a public conveyance	2	0
Lewd and lascivious cohabitation . . .	2	0
Larceny from a vessel	2	0
Conspiracy to defraud	2	0
Lewd, wanton and lascivious in his speech and behavior	2	0
Fornication	1	4
Keeping a noisy and disorderly house .	1	2
Assault with intent to rape	1	0
Mischievous taking and driving a horse with- out owner's consent	1	0
Malicious injury to real estate	1	0
Conspiracy to cheat and defraud . . .	1	0
Keeping a house of ill-fame	1	0
Common drunkard	1	0
Being a tramp	1	0
Having burglarious tools in his possession .	1	0
Threats to commit assault on a woman .	1	0
Violating a city ordinance	1	0
Disturbing religious worship	1	0
Cheating by false pretences	1	0
Mutual assault and battery	1	0
Peddling without license	1	0
Burning a building	1	0

	Males.	Females.
Larceny from realty	1	0
Unlawfully concealing property held under conditional contract	1	0
Gambling	1	0
Engaging in a game of chance	1	0
Trespass	1	0
Fraudulently concealing mortgaged property,	1	0
Carrying concealed weapons	1	0
Attempted larceny in a building	1	0
Maintaining a liquor nuisance	1	0
Threats to commit assault and battery	1	0
Refusing to assist an officer	1	0
Creating a disturbance in a public convey- ance	1	0
Malicious injury to personal property	1	0
Common night-walker	0	9
Keeping and maintaining a disorderly house,	0	2
Assault with a sharp instrument	0	1
Unlawfully removing mortgaged property	0	1
Common railer and brawler	0	1
	<hr/> 1,032	<hr/> 164

SENTENCES.

	Males.	Females.
Fines	213	34
Sureties	3	0
30 days	16	3
60 "	16	2
1 month	8	4
2 months	31	10
3 "	135	26
4 "	77	9
5 "	7	3
6 "	167	40

							Males.	Females.
7 months	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	2
8 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	3
9 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	30	7
10 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	0
11 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
12 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	126	18
13 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	1
14 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	0
15 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	0
16 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	0
17 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0
18 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	36	0
21 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0
24 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	54	0
25 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0
29 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0
30 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	0
31 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	0
36 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	0
42 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	0
48 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	0
20 years	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	1
							<hr/> 1,032	<hr/> 164

AGE OF PRISONERS COMMITTED.

							Males.	Females.
20 years and under	.	.	.	.	.	.	73	2
20 to 30 years	.	.	.	.	.	.	444	60
30 " 40 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	304	50
40 " 50 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	138	30
50 " 60 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	56	14
60 " 70 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	8
70 " 80 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	0
							<hr/> 1,032	<hr/> 164

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED TO THIS INSTITUTION.

							Males.	Females.
First	.	.	.	.	.	.	700	122
Second	.	.	.	.	.	.	133	25
Third	.	.	.	.	.	.	62	7
Fourth	.	.	.	.	.	.	40	3
Fifth	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	3
Sixth	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	2
Seventh	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	0
Eighth	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	2
Ninth	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	0
Tenth	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	0
Eleventh	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	0
Twelfth	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	0
Thirteenth	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	0
Fourteenth	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	0
Fifteenth	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0
Sixteenth	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	0
Nineteenth	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0
Twentieth	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	0
Twenty-first	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	0
Twenty-ninth	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0
Thirty-third	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0
Thirty-fourth	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0
							<hr/> 1,032	<hr/> 164

Nativity:

Massachusetts	.	.	.	.	.	.	500
New York	.	.	.	.	.	.	45
Maine	.	.	.	.	.	.	43
New Hampshire	.	.	.	.	.	.	22
Rhode Island	.	.	.	.	.	.	18
Pennsylvania	.	.	.	.	.	.	12
Connecticut	.	.	.	.	.	.	10
Virginia	.	.	.	.	.	.	10
District Columbia	.	.	.	.	.	.	8

North Carolina	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
New Jersey	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
Illinois	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
California	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
Maryland	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
Vermont	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
South Carolina	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Ohio	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Kentucky	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Georgia	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Indiana	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Missouri	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Louisiana	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Iowa	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Michigan	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Tennessee	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Mississippi	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Minnesota	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Born at sea	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
								<hr/>
Natives of United States	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	732
Ireland	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	234
Provinces	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	66
England	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	36
Italy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	34
Scotland	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20
Canada	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18
Russia	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11
Germany	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9
Sweden	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9
France	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
Poland	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
Newfoundland	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
West Indies	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Austria	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS DEPARTMENT.

81

Norway	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Belgium	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Western Islands	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Hungary	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
East Indies	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
								<hr/> 1,196

Number committed from each court:

Municipal Criminal Court	.	.	.	.	.	418
Superior “ “	.	.	.	.	.	376
Chelsea Police Court	.	.	.	.	.	274
South Boston District Court	.	.	.	.	.	74
Roxbury “ “	.	.	.	.	.	25
East Boston “ “	.	.	.	.	.	15
Dorchester “ “	.	.	.	.	.	10
Brighton “ “	.	.	.	.	.	2
Charlestown “ “	.	.	.	.	.	1
West Roxbury District Court	.	.	.	.	.	1
						<hr/> 1,196

Number committed and discharged during the year:

COMMITTED.			1894.	DISCHARGED.		
Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
106	7	113	February	96	13	109
81	7	88	March	99	16	115
68	13	81	April	80	15	95
86	16	102	May	105	9	114
93	12	105	June	91	12	103
73	14	87	July	97	19	116
61	12	73	August	94	18	112
107	31	138	September	73	12	85
88	18	106	October	80	12	92
95	14	109	November	77	13	90
94	16	110	December	92	11	103
			1895.			
92	8	100	January	104	13	117
<hr/> 1,044	<hr/> 168	<hr/> 1,212		<hr/> 1,088	<hr/> 163	<hr/> 1,251

Whole number committed during the year :

Males	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,032
Females	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	164
Adults	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,118
Minors	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	78
White	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,118
Colored	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	78

Miscellaneous :

Married	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	539
Persons who cannot read or write	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	127
Persons who can read but not write	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20
Persons born in Massachusetts who cannot read or write	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN C. WHITON,

Master.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

BOSTON, January 31, 1895.

TO COL. JOHN C. WHITON, *Master of the House of Correction*:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the Medical Department of this institution for the year ending January 31, 1895 :

Patients remaining in hospital February 1, 1894	22
Number admitted since	212
Total number treated in hospital February 1, 1894, to January 31, 1895, inclusive	234
Number discharged	216
“ died	3
Remaining in hospital January 31, 1895	15

The following list gives the diseases and the number of times patients have been treated in the hospital :

MEDICAL.

Alcoholism	34	Hemorrhage, pulmonary,	2
Angina	2	Hypochondria	6
Appendicitis	1	Influenza	7
Bronchitis	3	Lunatic	21
Diarrhœa	9	Malaria	6
Dyspepsia	2	Malingerer	5
Eczema	2	Menorrhagia	1
Epilepsy	5	Nephritis	1
Irritable heart	6	Neuralgia	1

Nostalgia	2	Pleurisy	1
Observation	11	Rheumatism	22
Œdema of lung	1	Scrofula	2
Opium habit	3		—
Phthisis	16		172

SURGICAL.

Abscess	8	Orchitis	1
Adinitis	1	Otitis	1
Bruise	2	Piles	2
Burn	1	Scald	1
Cancer	1	Sprain	3
Caries	2	Stricture	1
Conjunctivitis	1	Syphilis	1
Dislocation (collar bone),	1	Tonsilitis	13
Gonorrhœa	1	Tumor (of eye-ball) .	1
Inflamed jaw	3	Ulcer	4
Iritis	4	Wound	1
Laryngitis	1		—
Ophthalmia	7	Total	62

Three men have died during the year, — one from cerebral hemorrhage, one from œdema of the lung, and one from pulmonary phthisis.

Nineteen men and two women have been adjudged to be insane, and have been transferred to hospitals for the insane.

Respectfully,

W. B. BANCROFT,
Physician.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

SOUTH BOSTON, February 1, 1895.

COL. JOHN C. WHITON, *Master of the House of Correction* :

SIR: As chaplain and librarian of the institution under your charge, I have the honor to submit the following report for the year ending January 31, 1895 :

STATISTICS.

The following is an abbreviated statement of donations made to the library during the year :

Inmates' donation	Vols.	820
Chaplain's "	"	45
St. Andrew's Brotherhood	"	48
Mrs. C. E. Hutchison	"	17
Mrs. E. Howard	"	31
Mrs. T. W. Wieland	"	14
Number of books rebound	"	332
Periodicals received	"	1,115
Books destroyed	"	1,253

Friends have sent books to the chaplain's residence, for the library, in such small quantities and anonymously so that these donations are included in the second item. It was the earnest desire of my predecessor that there might be a better library system, and it is my own most earnest wish. Just so long as the present library system prevails there will be no way to check the destruction of volumes of books that might reach a majority of the inmates were it not that they were so marked and defaced by the few who have

the first reading as to make their final destruction a moral necessity. I judge there are, approximately, three thousand volumes on the shelves and in circulation. With an improved library system, and with an annual appropriation for the purchase of new books, I believe that much more effective work might be done in improving the moral tone of the inmates. Preaching and praying are good, but they should be supplemented by good books that will appeal to the consciences and the lives of the readers.

CHAPEL SERVICES.

The services have been held every Sunday afternoon since my appointment (June, 1894). During an absence of two Sundays the chaplain provided a substitute. We have had a number of visiting preachers during the year who have spoken words of helpfulness and hopefulness, and we all have felt the utmost gratitude for what they have said as well as for their kindness in coming. The chaplain hopes that during the coming year he may be able to secure the assistance of ministers of various religious bodies, so that the services may be helpful to all who attend them. The chaplain wishes to thank the management for helping him in many ways towards accomplishing the work he has had to do.

Respectfully submitted,

S. STANLEY SEARING,

Chaplain.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF THE BOSTON LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

To the Commissioners of Public Institutions:

GENTLEMEN: The fifty-sixth report of the Boston Lunatic Hospital for the year ending January 31, 1895, is respectfully presented.

By reference to the first table of statistics, the movement of population for the calendar year of 1894 will be seen. As there has been no enlargement of our accommodations, no great increase in number will be noticed. We have only received patients when vacancies have occurred by reason of discharges or deaths. The number of city cases committed to all hospitals in 1894 was about 400, and we therefore received one-fourth of them; the others were sent as usual to the State hospitals.

In selecting the cases to be committed here, those most excited, violent, or dangerous, or those most exhausted by reason of old age or disease, were chosen on account of the difficulty of transportation to a distant hospital. We have for years, by a natural process of selection, received the worst of the city cases. It is only by great care and constant vigilance that we have been able to make this old hospital serve the purpose of a receptacle for recent and acute cases. It is to the attendants in immediate charge of the patients that great credit is due for their faithfulness under great discouragement. They are constantly changing, it is true, for it is not in human nature to endure the strain of such service many months continuously. One female patient is so exacting in her demands on their time and strength and so

irritating in her language and conduct as to have caused the resignation of at least a dozen nurses in the last three years.

Considering the entire absence of suitable facilities for treatment, it is satisfactory to note that the rate of recovery is 20 per cent. and the death rate less than 8 per cent. These are about the normal percentages for the State hospitals and asylums. It is also worthy of note that we have had so few serious accidents, suicides, and elopements in the past history of this hospital as compared with others in and out of the State. We have had only four suicides in fifteen years. This result has not been reached by excessive restraint, as that has seldom been more than two or three per cent., but by care in classification and in the use of associated dormitories. Four suicides for a single year is not an unusual record for a large public hospital. A recent homicide in this State has called public attention to the practice of putting two insane patients together in the same room. This has been forced on the State hospitals by a doubling of their numbers, but has never been allowed here for a single night.

In May, by permission of your Board, I attended the semi-centennial meeting of the American Medico-Psychological Association at Philadelphia. To me was assigned the pleasing task of making appropriate reference to the "New England Alienists of the Past Half Century." After mentioning Doctors Woodward, Ray, Bell, Earle, Jarvis, and Tyler, allusion to this hospital was made as follows:

"In 1839 the Boston Lunatic Hospital was opened to relieve the Worcester Hospital of its city cases. Dr. Butler was its first superintendent. He was, like Dr. Woodward, a man of modern ideas with reference to insanity and its treatment. He regarded employment, amusement, and moral management as essentials, and discouraged the use of restraint. He found a number of the worst cases at the neighboring almshouse permanently confined in wooden

cages. As a specially humane feature of their treatment, these cages were put on wheels, and in fine weather were drawn out of doors. Dr. Butler released all these poor creatures, and he often told me of one woman, especially dangerous and maniacal, whom he won by presenting her a dandelion. She was soon restored to comparative sanity and good conduct.

"In 1887 I had the pleasure of introducing him to one of his original patients, who for forty-eight years continuously had resided in the same hospital in comfort and contentment. Dr. Butler was appointed superintendent of the Hartford Retreat in 1843, and served thirty years. He converted the dreary, cold, dark, and forbidding walls, the narrow passageways, and the comfortless rooms and dormitories of 1843, into an institution well nigh perfect in its appointments. He had a hobby, which we might all ride to advantage, in the individualized treatment of the insane.

"Dr. Stedman was the second superintendent and served nine years. He was educated at Yale and Harvard, and for ten years was surgeon to the Marine Hospital. After 1851 he was surgeon at the City Hospital. He first introduced the use of associated dormitories for the insane. The addition to the hospital in 1846 for one hundred and twenty beds was all in dormitories. During his term of service severe epidemics of cholera, ship-fever, and malignant dysentery occurred, but he was well fitted by experience and education to cope with them. Dr. Curwen says: 'Few men had greater opportunities for observing disease than he, and he improved them with great earnestness. He educated many students before the days of medical schools in Boston.'

"Dr. Walker took his degree in medicine at Harvard. He then became an assistant at the South Boston city institutions. In 1847 and 1849, when cholera and ship-fever prevailed, he volunteered with Dr. Upham to assist in the

'fever sheds' at Deer Island. He was appointed superintendent of the Boston Lunatic Hospital in 1851, and retained the position thirty years.

"He at once gave up the use of stone cells for excited cases, diminished restraint, and improved the hospital in many ways. After many years of effort the city government bought a site for a new hospital. Plans were made and money appropriated, but the project was unexpectedly killed by the mayor's veto. Dr. Edward Everett Hale said of him, after his death, in 1883: 'He was the personal friend of all his patients, and brought to the miracle of cure the only power which can effect it — the loving sympathy of the physician. He fairly commanded his broken patients by what we choose to call the magnetic power of his personal care. Behind all the resources of medicine he had this requisite for victory, that he made them believe they would get well.'"

A *résumé* of the life-work of Doctors Bancroft, Draper, Sawyer, Goldsmith, and many other recently deceased members was given, and I added in conclusion:

"Of living New England alienists it is not my province to speak. They are all young men, or of middle age, and belong to the new era of psychiatry. They work under the inspiration and by the light of the new psychology. They are all working to perfect their hospitals, public or private; to build new ones, or to improve their methods of treatment. May it be long before any of them need a biographer. Outside the hospitals, but interested either in the practical or theoretical side of our specialty, are such men as Hall, Donaldson, Hodge, Bowditch, Councilman, James, Royce, Munsterberg, Folsom, Jelly, Prince, Putnam, and Knapp.

"The new school is less absorbed in hospital routine, is broader and more scientific than the old. As proof of this proposition I would cite the fact that clinical and didactic instruction on insanity are given in all our New England

medical colleges, and have been made requisites for graduation at Harvard. Laboratories for experimental psychology have been established at Harvard and Clarke Universities. As further evidence, take the four training-schools for nurses of the insane, first established at the McLean Asylum ; also, the pathological laboratory there, and the work of Dr. Gannett at the Boston Lunatic Hospital. Also the fact that in Massachusetts there are now in process of erection a chronic asylum for the State, a municipal hospital for Boston, and a private hospital for the McLean Asylum. These are all on the segregate plan, and it is believed each will be the best of its kind in this country at least.

"Another proof of the scientific spirit is the fact that the Boston Medico-Psychological Society not only includes nearly all the alienists of New England, but all the neurologists as well. It is a large and flourishing society, with monthly meetings for the reading of papers, and subscribes for a long list of special journals in several languages. It also invites distinguished specialists from distant cities to read before it, and to meet the physicians and surgeons connected with our hospitals and colleges socially. The last reader was the superintendent of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, your honored secretary.

"The same spirit of progress has happily infected our larger society, once limited to superintendents alone, and naturally most interested in the practical side of hospital management. Now any physician sufficiently qualified and interested may be elected to our number, any unqualified superintendent may be kept out, being no longer a member *ex officio*. Two-thirds of our fellows are already assistant physicians, so that young blood and new ideas ought hereafter to visibly affect our transactions."

At the meeting in Philadelphia, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell was invited to address the association, and in a friendly way present his familiar criticisms of hospitals for the insane.

On my motion he was made an honorary member. Doctor Mitchell would only send patients to such an hospital as a last resort, preferring home treatment or the boarding out of patients in the families of physicians. His ideal hospital would have managing and visiting boards which should visit and inspect in a thorough and intelligent manner and not in the common perfunctory way. He would have a consulting board of medical specialists. The medical staff should be numerous and well paid, men of high scientific attainments, neurologists as well as alienists, and not mere farmers, stewards, or custodians.

He would have an administration building with all the newest conveniences and appliances in the way of books, apparatus, laboratories, and dispensaries for scientific research and treatment. Also elaborate baths, gymnasiums, electric apparatus, amusement halls, and workshops. The nurses should be trained, uniformed, skilled in massage, numerous, well paid, and well housed. The reception-ward for recent cases should have all the facilities for treatment found in first-class general hospitals. Each patient, on admission, should be under constant observation night and day for three days by an assistant physician of his or her own sex. The other wards should be small cottages for ten or less scattered among trees and shrubbery, over extensive grounds, and homelike without and within.

Dr. Walter Channing, in a very sensible review of Doctor Mitchell's eloquent address, remarks that "This ideal hospital would require an ideal bank account." No fault can be found with it as a standard for any wealthy private hospital like the McLean Asylum. The picture is a familiar one and presents an ideal towards which many superintendents have been striving for years. The question of expense will prevent most of his recommendations from being adopted by public insane hospitals. Doctor Mitchell overrates the probable results of such treatment as tending to increase recov-

eries and diminish deaths. The indifference of the very demented to their surroundings would detract from the value of such treatment as applied to them; still, most hospitals might go a long way in the direction of improved treatment without unreasonable expenditure. The natural tendency is towards a lower standard.

The chief harm of Doctor Mitchell's opinions will be to create distrust of existing hospitals and indifference to the establishment of new ones. Governing bodies may act on the principle that if an ideal hospital is unattainable by reason of its expense, they will do without any. This would be bad logic, but it might serve as an excuse for procrastination. Another evil may result in the discouragement of early commitments. It has always been the unanimous opinion of superintendents that early treatment was of vital importance in insanity. They all know that home treatment is little better than no treatment in most cases.

Insane hospitals are all handicapped by this tendency to use them only as places of detention after all other means of control have failed. They are also prevented from doing their best work by reason of universal overcrowding. Most complaints and criticisms of them arise from this evil. No state or city builds hospitals fast enough to accommodate all their insane. The usual way is to wait until existing hospitals, asylums, and almshouses are filled with insane patients from basement to attic. Then it requires a fire or an accident to call public attention to this state of things. Officers are subjected to unfair criticism, and newspapers exaggerate matters in the effort to interest the public. It may even require a formal investigation to find out what had long been known or that could be seen at a glance, viz., the need of more room.

A year or two is then spent in getting an appropriation and making plans, and several years more in building the hospital. Meanwhile, a second accumulation of patients is

found to exist to be provided for. Hospitals are thus never free from overcrowding, and never fulfil their legitimate purpose. There seems to be a prevalent delusion that increase of population will not be accompanied by an increase of insanity.

I think, Dr. Mitchell underrates the amount of scientific work done in hospitals for the insane. The papers read at the meeting in Philadelphia would go far to contradict him. The Board of Lunacy and Charity of this state have sent out circular letters of inquiry on this subject, and I hope it will be shown that the medical officers of hospitals in this vicinity have done all that could be expected of them. The Board will also recommend the appointment of a state pathologist in connection with either the Worcester or Danvers Hospital. I think a pathological assistant for each large hospital desirable also. His whole time need not be given to pathological work. Thorough and prolonged clinical observation of any case is equally important and a necessary preliminary to pathological study. He should be well prepared for his position, paid more than an ordinary assistant, and work in coöperation with the state pathologist. A small pathological laboratory should be the adjunct of every mortuary, and need not be very expensive.

In July, 100 excited and untidy chronic patients were removed from South Boston to the new detached wards at Austin Farm. There were 50 of each sex, and they relieved our lower and middle wards here of a class of patients which had long been a source of discomfort and positive injury to the quiet and convalescent patients. The harmful sights and sounds and odors of our lower wards no longer offend the senses of patients above them. These wards have been unoccupied and closed since the removal. Our attics have been still longer disused. We have four wards in use with 120 patients, mostly recent cases, either curable or feeble, and needing much nursing. Most of these will be removed to Pierce Farm when that hospital is opened.

The advantage to the 100 patients removed is as great as to those who remain. Distributed in the large and numerous single rooms, dormitories, day-rooms and wards of the new buildings, they seem lost. They no longer irritate each other by undue proximity, and they are much quieter. The rooms are not only numerous, but high, light, warm, and airy. Narrow and gloomy corridors have given way to rooms flooded with sunlight, with a pleasant prospect in every direction. The surroundings of these wards for our worst patients are of the pleasantest kind, and more attractive than at Pierce Farm. Lavatories are numerous and convenient, and the air is no longer malodorous. Restraint and seclusion has diminished since their removal. With single rooms for all noisy cases, sleep is possible to the quiet ones.

The chapel, amusement-hall and dining-room building was dedicated to one of its uses by a party, April 19. Another dancing party was given January 10. It was used as a dining-room first, in July, for 100 men and 150 women. They are separated at meals by movable screens, six feet high. These and the tables can easily be removed into the connecting corridors, and a high, light and beautiful amusement-hall provided, 50 feet wide and 90 feet long.

We have had no regular religious services since the death of our chaplain, Rev. Jonas B. Clarke, a year ago. Rev. Andrew Gray officiated a few times last spring. Our patients here have had the privilege of attending both Protestant and Catholic services at the House of Correction chapel. They have also been invited to all the holiday entertainments there, for which we are greatly indebted to Col. John C. Whiton. The clergy of the Gate of Heaven church have been very kind in answering calls to attend the sick and dying. I hope we may have regular services of both kinds after our removal.

The new kitchen, which was completed in July, will serve

500 patients and officers, and is under the dining-room. The old kitchen and disused dining-rooms have not yet been furnished for patients' use. They will accommodate twenty men and ten women, and will increase the number at Austin Farm to 380. The bakery was opened in the fall, and the new laundry also. The latter has all the most modern machinery, including a large steam-drum or disinfector, and is a model for convenience in the arrangement of its rooms. The boilers and engine, and the complicated heating apparatus, are in the hands of two day and one night engineers. It is hoped that a dynamo may be put in this year.

Three buildings of the hospital group at Pierce Farm are finished, and will soon be furnished and occupied. The group is still headless, however, lacking an administration building. Money should be appropriated for it, and ground broken without a week's delay. It will be necessary to occupy the domestic building as a substitute until the administration building is finished.

The grading has been nearly completed, and a service road constructed from Canterbury street to the rear of the group. The semi-circular driveway on Walk Hill street is the key to the proper location of all the paths, lawns, beds, trees, and shrubbery. Much work must be done this season, and unless this most important and central building of the group is definitely provided for early in February, another year will be lost.

Allow me to thank your Board for their continued active interest in the affairs of this hospital, and also for a long vacation last summer.

Very respectfully,

THEO. W. FISHER,

Superintendent.

FARM PRODUCTS AT AUSTIN AND PIERCE FARMS.

Apples, fall	56	bushels.
Apples, winter	98	barrels.
Apples, winter, Bolles' place	44	"
Beans, shell	37	bushels.
Beans, string	44½	"
Beans, Lima	4½	"
Beef	1,814	lbs.
Beets	201	bushels.
Beet greens	108	"
Beets (mangel-wurzel)	565	"
Cabbages	6,133	heads.
Calves sold	21	
Cauliflowers	1,800	heads.
Carrots	152	bushels.
Celery	936	heads.
Corn, green	425	baskets.
Cucumbers	3,034	
Currants	120	boxes.
Dandelions	58	bushels.
Eggs	592½	dozen.
Green fodder	85	tons.
Hay, Austin Farm	62	"
Hay, Pierce Farm	35	"
Hay, Bolles' place	3	"
Hay, bedding	25	"
Ice	290	"
Lettuce	2,500	heads.
Melons, musk	1,272	
Milk	9,933	cans.
Onions	51½	bushels.
Parsnips	220	"
Pears	32½	"
Peas	37	"

Pigs sold	.	.	.	.	.	60	
Pork	.	.	.	.	.	17,054	lbs.
Potatoes	.	.	.	.	.	72	bushels.
Poultry	.	.	.	.	.	103	lbs.
Pumpkins	.	.	.	.	.	2,500	"
Raspberries	.	.	.	.	.	32	boxes.
Rhubarb	.	.	.	.	.	1,439	lbs.
Salsify	.	.	.	.	.	35	bushels.
Spinach	.	.	.	.	.	16	"
Squash	.	.	.	.	.	6,820	lbs.
Strawberries	.	.	.	.	.	410	boxes.
Tomatoes	.	.	.	.	.	71	bushels.
Tomatoes, green	.	.	.	.	.	30	"
Turnips	.	.	.	.	.	300	"
Turnips, ruta-baga	.	.	.	.	.	156	"

1. GENERAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JANUARY 31, 1895.

	Males.	F'males.	Total.
Patients in Hospital January 31, 1894	211	246	457
Admitted within the year.....	40	68	108
Emergency.....	10	17	27
Voluntary	1	.....	1
Committed	29	51	80
Whole number of cases.....	251	314	565
Discharged within the year	52	49	101
Emergency and State cases transferred	4	8	12
Recovered	8	14	22
Much improved.....	2	6	8
Improved .....	.....	2	2
Not improved	7	6	13
Deaths	31	13	44
Patients remaining in Hospital January 31, 1895..	199	265	464
Patients remaining at South Boston.....	53	65	118
Patients remaining at Austin Farm	146	200	346
Supported as city patients			
Supported as private patients			
Number of different persons	248	312	560
Number of different persons admitted.....	39	68	107
Number of different persons recovered.....	8	14	22
Daily average	203.36	255.02	458.38
¹ Percentage of recoveries.....	22.22	23.33	22.92

¹ Excluding cases transferred.

2. MONTHLY ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, AND AVERAGES.

MONTHS.	ADMISSIONS.			DISCHARGES.			DEATHS.			DAILY AVERAGE OF PATIENTS IN THE HOUSE.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January	10	8	18	2	.....	2	2	2	4	208.25	241.75	450.00
February	2	5	7	.....	1	1	2	3	5	211.00	247.00	458.00
March	3	6	9	3	2	5	2	1	3	209.60	247.00	456.60
April	1	2	3	1	2	3	3	.....	3	207.25	249.25	456.50
May	1	8	9	3	5	8	1	.....	1	204.20	251.20	455.40
June.....	5	7	12	.....	2	2	.....	1	1	205.00	256.00	461.00
July.....	2	9	11	3	7	10	1	2	3	206.25	256.25	462.50
August	5	2	7	2	5	7	5	.....	5	205.60	253.00	458.60
September	3	5	8	3	1	4	5	2	7	199.75	255.00	454.75
October	5	3	8	1	1	2	3	.....	3	199.25	256.75	456.00
November.....	3	10	13	1	3	4	3	1	4	199.60	261.20	460.80
December	2	5	7	3	5	8	4	1	5	195.50	262.25	457.75
Total of cases.....	42	70	112	22	34	56	31	13	44	.....	.....	.....
Total of persons...	41	70	111	22	34	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Daily average.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	204.31	253.06	457.37

3. RECEIVED ON FIRST AND SUBSEQUENT ADMISSIONS.

NUMBER OF THE ADMISSION.	CASES ADMITTED.			TIMES PREVIOUSLY RECOVERED.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
First	35	58	93	.....	.....	.....
Second	3	10	13	1	5	6
Third	3	2	5	3	4	7
Tenth	1	.....	1	3	.....	3
Total of cases.....	42	70	112	7	9	16
Total of persons.....	41	70	111	4	7	11

4. RELATIONS TO HOSPITALS OF PERSONS ADMITTED.

HOSPITAL RELATIONS.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Never before in any hospital for insane.....	30	53	83
Former inmates of this hospital only.....	6	9	15
“ “ “ other hospitals only.....	3	3	6
“ “ “ this and other hospitals.....	1	3	4
Unknown	1	2	3
Total of persons.....	41	70	111

5. PARENTAGE OF PERSONS ADMITTED.

PLACES.	MALE.		FEMALE.		TOTAL.	
	Father.	Mother.	Father.	Mother.	Father.	Mother.
Maine	4	4	2	2	6	6
New Hampshire.....	4	5	.....	1	4	6
Vermont	2	1	.....	.....	2	1
Massachusetts	7	7	8	6	15	13
Rhode Island.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1
Pennsylvania	1	1	.....	.....	1	1
Canada.....	.....	.....	3	7	3	7
Newfoundland .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
England	1	1	3	3	4	4
Ireland	16	15	40	38	56	53
Scotland	1	.....	3	2	4	2
France .....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Germany	1	2	5	7	6	9
Prussia ..	1	1	.....	.....	1	1
Switzerland .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Sweden.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	2
Holland .....	.....	.....	2	2	2	2
At sea.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Unknown .....	.....	.....	2	1	2	1
Total	41	41	70	70	111	111

6. RESIDENCE OF PERSONS ADMITTED.

PLACES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Suffolk County	39	68	107
Norfolk County.....		1	1
Worcester County.....	1		1
Connecticut		1	1
New York.....	1		1
Total	41	70	111

7. CIVIL CONDITION OF PERSONS ADMITTED.

No. OF THE ADMISSION.	UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.			DIVORCED.			TOTAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
First.....	15	25	40	17	23	40	2	8	10	...	2	2	34	58	92
Second .....	...	4	4	2	5	7	1	1	2	...	...	...	3	10	13
Third	2	2	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
Tenth.....	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total	17	31	48	21	28	49	3	9	12	...	2	2	41	70	111

8. OCCUPATION OF PERSONS ADMITTED.

MALES.	MALES.
Barber.....1	Officer "House of Correction"..1
Blacksmith.....1	Painters.....2
Carpenter.....1	Pattern-maker.....1
Chocolate-maker.....1	Plumber.....1
Clerks.....5	Police-officer.....1
Coachman.....1	Printer.....1
Commission merchants.....2	Real-estate agent.....1
Coppersmith.....1	Soda-water bottler.....1
Engineer.....1	Tailor.....1
Grocers.....2	Teamsters.....4
Iron-moulder.....1	None.....3
Laborers.....3	Unknown.....1
Merchants.....2	
Music-teacher.....1	Total.....41

FEMALES.	FEMALES.
Cash-girls.....2	Saleswomen.....2
Cook.....1	Seamstresses.....3
Domestics.....5	Tailoresses.....2
Dress-makers.....2	Waitress.....1
House-keepers.....5	None.....17
Housewives.....27	
Laundress.....1	Total.....70
Nurses.....2	

9. PROBABLE CAUSES OF DISEASE IN PERSONS ADMITTED.

CAUSES.	PATIENTS ADMITTED.			PREVIOUS ATTACKS.			HEREDITARY PRE-DISPOSITION.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1. PHYSICAL.									
Apoplexy	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Amenorrhea .....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	1	1
Epilepsy	2	1	3	....	....	....	1	....	1
Heart disease	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Heredity	1	7	8	....	....	....	1	7	8
Ill-health	2	5	7	....	2	2	....	2	2
Imbecility .....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	1
Intemperance	3	4	7	....	1	1	1	2	3
Injury to back	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Injury to head	2	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	....
La grippe	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Masturbation	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Menopause .....	....	5	5	....	....	....	....	2	2
Overwork	2	2	4	1	1	2	....	1	1
Phthisis	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Puberty .....	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	....
Puerperal .....	....	6	6	....	....	....	....	1	1
Senility	2	1	3	....	....	....	1	....	1
Sunstroke	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Syphilis	1	2	3	....	....	....	....	....	....
Uterine disease .....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
2. MENTAL.									
Disappointment .....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Domestic trouble .....	....	3	3	....	1	1	....	2	2
Fright	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Spiritualism .....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	1
Worry .....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	4	1
Unknown	17	19	36	3	2	5	3	1	7
Total	41	70	111	4	8	12	7	25	32

10. RECORD OF CASES ADMITTED WITHIN THE YEAR.

PATIENTS.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Admitted	42	70	112
Discharged, recovered	4	7	11
“ much improved.....	1	1	2
“ improved .....	.....	2	2
“ not improved.....	2	3	5
Emergency cases transferred.....	4	8	12
Died	12	3	15
Remaining December 31, 1894	19	46	65
Number likely to recover.....	5	20	25
“ “ “ improve.....	.....	6	6

11. AGES OF INSANE AT FIRST ATTACK, ADMISSION AND DEATH.

AGES.	PERSONS FIRST ADMITTED TO ANY HOSPITAL.						PERSONS DIED.					
	At First Attack.			When Admitted.			At First Attack.			When admitted.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Congenital.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 years and less.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From 15 to 20 years.....	4	2	6	.....	3	6	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
“ 20 to 25 “.....	2	4	6	2	4	6	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
“ 25 to 30 “.....	2	9	11	2	8	10	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....
“ 30 to 35 “.....	2	10	12	2	9	11	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
“ 35 to 40 “.....	2	6	8	2	7	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ 40 to 50 “.....	8	11	19	3	8	15	2	.....	2	1	2	3
“ 50 to 60 “.....	2	5	7	7	7	14	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ 60 to 70 “.....	6	3	9	6	4	10	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
“ 70 to 80 “.....	2	2	4	2	2	4	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Over 80 years.....	1	.....	1	2	1	3	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Unknown.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Not insane.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of persons.....	31	53	84	31	53	84	31	13	44	31	13	44
Mean ages.....	45.00	38.58	40.95	46.42	39.91	42.31	52.35	48.62	51.25	59.97	55.54	58.66

12. REPORTED DURATION OF DISEASE BEFORE LAST ADMISSION.

PREVIOUS DURATION.	FIRST ADMIS- SION TO ANY HOSPITAL.			ALL OTHER ADMISSIONS.			TOTAL.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Congenital									
Under 1 month.....	4	14	18	1	3	4	5	17	22
From 1 to 3 months.....	2	7	9	....	1	1	2	8	10
“ 3 “ 6 “	3	7	10	....	1	1	3	8	11
“ 6 “ 12 “	4	9	13	....	....	....	4	9	13
“ 1 “ 2 years.....	11	5	16	2	1	3	13	6	19
“ 2 “ 5 “	5	8	13	4	3	7	9	11	20
“ 5 “ 10 “	2	1	3	2	5	7	4	6	10
“ 10 “ 20 “ .....	....	2	2	2	3	5	2	5	7
Over 20 years.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Unknown .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Not insane.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total of cases.....	31	53	84	11	17	28	42	70	112
Total of persons	31	53	84	11	17	28	41	70	111
Average in years.....	1.40	1.30	1.34	4.63	5.72	5.29	2.24	2.38	2.33

13. FORM OF MENTAL DISEASE IN CASES ADMITTED OR DISCHARGED, WITH CONDITION ON DISCHARGE.

FORM OF DISEASE.	CASES ADMITTED.			CASES DISCHARGED.																					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Recovered.			Much Improved.			Improved.			Not Improved.			Emergency and State cases Transferred.			Died.			Aggregate.			
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.				
Mania, acute...	1	9	10	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	3	4	...	...	...	3	6	9
“ chronic.....	...	1	1	1	1	1	1
“ recurrent.....	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	1
Melancholia, acute.....	5	20	25	2	3	5	...	2	2	1	1	2	3	5	2	1	3	5	2	1	3	6	11	17	
“ chronic	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	2
Dementia, secondary	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	8	6	3	9	
Acute confusional insanity.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1
Alcoholic insanity	2	4	6	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	1	5	
Epileptic insanity	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Hysterical insanity .....	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2

Phthical insanity	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Post-paralytic insanity	4	1	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	3	1	4	4	4
Puerperal insanity .....	...	3	3	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	4	4	4	4
Senile insanity	6	7	13	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	4	12	10	5	15	15	15
<i>Folie circulaire</i>	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
General paralysis	7	1	8	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	8	...	8	13	...	13	13	13
Hebephrenia	6	5	11	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1
Imbecility	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	2
Paranoia	2	13	15	...	1	1	1	3	4	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	1	1	2	3	3	8	11	11	11
Senile paresis	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	1
Total of cases	42	70	112	8	12	20	2	6	8	...	2	2	7	6	13	5	8	13	31	13	44	53	47	100	100	100
Total of persons	41	70	111	8	12	20	2	6	8	...	2	2	7	6	13	5	8	13	31	13	44	52	47	99	99	99

14. DISCHARGES CLASSIFIED BY ADMISSION AND RESULT.

NUMBER OF THE ADMISSION.	RECOVERED.			MUCH IMPROVED.			IMPROVED.			NOT IMPROVED.			EMERGENCY AND STATE CASES TRANSFERRED.			DIED.			TOTAL.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
First	8	11	19	1	5	6	....	2	2	6	6	12	4	7	11	23	11	34	42	42	84
Second .....	....	1	1	1	1	2	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	1	7	2	9	9	5	14
Third .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1	2	....	2
Total of cases...	8	12	20	2	6	8	....	2	2	7	6	13	5	8	13	31	13	44	53	47	100
Total of persons.	8	12	20	2	6	8	....	2	2	7	6	13	5	8	13	31	13	44	52	47	99

15. CAUSES OF DEATH.

CAUSES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
<i>Nervous system :</i>			
Exhaustion from acute melancholia	1	.....	1
“ “ senile insanity	6	4	10
“ “ secondary dementia...	1	.....	1
Chronic meningitis		1	1
General paralysis	8	1	9
Organic brain disease	2	.....	2
<i>Respiratory system :</i>			
Lobar pneumonia.....	1	1	2
Phthisis pulmonalis	1	3	4
<i>Circulatory system :</i>			
Apoplexy	2	.....	2
Heart disease.....	4	1	5
<i>Digestive system :</i>			
Carcinoma of stomach.....		1	1
<i>General :</i>			
Caries of foot.....	1	.....	1
Chronic interstitial nephritis	2	.....	2
Polipi of bladder	1	.....	1
La grippe		1	1
Sarcoma, “ glands of neck ”	1	.....	1
Total	31	13	44

16. RECOVERIES CLASSIFIED BY DURATION OF DISEASE AND OF TREATMENT.

PERIOD.	LAST ATTACK.						ALL ATTACKS.					
	Duration before Admission.			Hospital Residence.			Whole Duration from the Attack.			Whole known Period of Mental Disease.		
	Male.		Total.	Male.		Total.	Male.		Total.	Male.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Congenital .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Under 1 month	3	5	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From 1 to 3 months	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ 3 to 6 “ .....	.....	3	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
“ 6 to 12 “ .....	.....	.....	.....	4	5	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ 1 to 2 years.. ..	.....	1	1	2	5	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ 2 to 5 “ .....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ 5 to 10 “	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ 10 to 20 “ .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Over 20 years .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unknown .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	8	12	20	8	12	20	8	12	20	8	12	20
Average of known cases (in months)	9.59	8.86	9.15	8.36	7.33	7.74	17.95	16.19	16.89	20.95	21.16	21.07
										9.61	10.80	10.32

17. DEATHS CLASSIFIED BY DURATION OF DISEASE AND OF TREATMENT.

PERIOD.	LAST ATTACK.						ALL ATTACKS.					
	Duration before Admission.			Hospital Residence.			Whole Duration from the Attack.			Whole known period of Mental Disease.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Congenital.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Under 1 month.....	2	2	4	5	2	7	1	.....	1	5	.....	7
From 1 to 3 months.....	2	2	4	5	1	6	.....	.....	.....	5	1	6
“ 3 to 6 “.....	4	3	7	3	1	4	1	.....	.....	3	1	4
“ 6 to 12 “.....	4	.....	4	4	1	5	2	.....	2	4	1	5
“ 1 to 2 years.....	9	1	10	3	2	5	8	3	11	3	2	5
“ 2 to 5 “.....	8	4	12	2	2	4	8	4	12	2	2	4
“ 5 to 10 “.....	1	1	2	2	1	3	2	2	4	2	1	3
“ 10 to 20 “.....	1	.....	1	4	2	6	6	1	7	4	2	6
Over 20 years.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4	3	2	5	3	1	4
Unknown.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	31	13	44	31	13	44	31	13	44	31	13	44
Average of known cases (in months).....	21.65	20.79	21.40	71.02	59.19	67.52	93.10	80.07	89.25	93.10	81.71	89.73
										71.02	60.51	67.92

[illegible]

¹ Eight months, ending December 31, 1885.

² This and following years end December 31.

19. RELAPSED CASES ADMITTED IN EACH YEAR AND DISCHARGED IN 1894.

[illegible]

RELAPSED CASES, ETC. — *Concluded.*

YEARS ENDING APRIL 30.	CASES PREVIOUSLY RECOVERED IN THIS HOSPITAL.																							
	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED AND DIED IN 1894.																		Remain- ing Dec. 31, 1894.		
				Recov'd.			M'ch imp			Improv'd			Not imp.			Transf'd			Died.					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
<i>Brought forward</i>	117	75	192	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
1880....	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1881....	1	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1882....	5	4	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	
1883....	4	5	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1884....	5	6	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1885....	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1885 ¹ ..	2	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1886 ² ..	4	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1887....	4	6	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	
1888....	5	6	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	
1889....	11	5	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	5	
1890....	2	5	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	
1891....	3	6	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	
1892....	2	3	5	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	
1893....	3	9	12	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	
1894....	2	7	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	7	8	
Total.	171	148	319	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	7	22	29	

¹ Eight months, ending December 31, 1885.
² This and following years end December 31.

HOME FOR PAUPERS, LONG ISLAND.

BOSTON HARBOR, February 1, 1895.

To the Commissioners of Public Institutions:

GENTLEMEN: I respectfully submit the annual report of this institution for the year ending January 31, 1895.

As will be seen from the table of admissions, discharges, etc., which accompanies this, the number of male admissions is largely in excess of any previous year. As in previous years, the increase has come mainly from the undesirable class, men who have no business in an institution of this character. The daily average is larger than ever before; many men who heretofore have gone out in the spring and remained out till late in the fall, this year, after one or two attempts at getting work, have come back to stay.

Of the 1,565 total admissions, 364 were for the first time, and of these, 189 were under 35 years of age; of the 1,314 men admitted, 1,066 had been, by their own admission, inmates of penal institutions. I sincerely hope that some legislation will be passed this winter which will enable us to treat this rapidly-increasing population in a manner which will be best for them and best for the institution.

In the early part of the year discipline at this institution was very difficult to maintain; there was a great disinclination for work, and much discontent, the reason to you is obvious. For the past six months discipline has been good; to-day the men seem quite willing to work at anything, and fault-finding is rare. We have gotten rid of a few malcontents, which accounts in part for the change. We have had almost

no trouble with the women this year, a marked change from last.

Early in the year standpipes and hose were put in the men's building, connected with the large fire-pump, and this with our larger cistern which holds 100,000 gallons. March 26 a trial was made, and four $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch streams of water thrown on the roof of the building. In order to make the best use possible of our large fire-pump, I would recommend that it be connected with the water main so that pressure can, if necessary, be put on our general main. Unless this is done, the standpipes in the women's dormitory, and the outside hydrants will be practically useless for fire purposes; if this were done, it could also be used in forcing water for domestic purposes to places where we can't get it from the reservoir pressure. On many occasions it would render recourse to the reservoir unnecessary.

The water service this year has, on the whole, been satisfactory. We were without our regular supply from the city for a few days the latter part of February, and from September 29 to October 1; these were the only lengthy breaks we have had. Our reservoir, upon which we have been working for so many months past, was completed so that the water was turned into it December 7; it took twenty days to fill. We have had occasion to draw on the supply twice for a few hours each time, and it worked satisfactorily. At one time this winter the ice on the reservoir was a foot thick, so that if we had had an ice-house to store it in, I think we could have harvested in one cutting nearly enough ice to last us a year. I think it would be a profitable investment to build an ice-house to hold about five hundred tons.

During the past year we have had two fires, one on August 12, at the barn, where the damage was very slight, two coats of whitewash removing all traces of the fire; the other on September 27, when our old store-shed or blacksmith-shop, with its contents, was partially destroyed. That either

building was saved was due to the vigilance of our night watchmen, and the rapidity with which our officers and inmates answered the alarm.

The buildings and furnishings are in good condition. I would recommend, however, that all the wainscotting in the men's building be torn down and plaster put in its place. I would also recommend that a high board fence be built around the clothes-yard; although situated in as sheltered a place as we have, it is nevertheless so exposed to our high winds that many articles of clothing are destroyed during a year; and I suspect that some are unlawfully removed, although a man is detailed to watch the yard. Our greenhouse is at present very poorly located, and hardly deserves the name, yet it contains many hundred dollars worth of plants; it would seem to me to be good judgment to expend a few hundred dollars on a new one, as, with good management, I think it could be made to pay for itself in a short time.

The new dormitory for women, built this year, was occupied for the first time January 31, when the able-bodied women were moved from the upper floor of the men's building to their present quarters.

Several minor improvements were made here during the year. The store-room was enlarged; a new blacksmith-shop and tool-house was built out of the material saved from the old; a road built back of the barn; a new sixty-inch boiler added to our plant; a standpipe put in the administration building, and the cemetery graded.

Telephonic communication with the city, which had been interrupted for over six months, was resumed April 23.

The produce of the farm this year was nearly, if not quite, equal to last, which was remarkable, considering the season. Our farming was carried on during the spring and summer as usual, by means of labor from the House of Industry; but this fall for the first time we were able to do our harvesting with our own help.

The grading around the new buildings was done mostly by men from Deer Island, but the inmates did a great deal of work in that line.

In estimating the per-capita cost of this institution, I think the fact should be borne in mind that we have given dinners to nearly one hundred prisoners every day, as an average.

Mr. Geo. H. Stinson came on February 12, to take the place of Mr. Archie F. Smith, as deputy superintendent.

I wish at this time to express my appreciation of the interest taken in this institution by the chairman, Dr. Thos. L. Jenks, and all the members of the Commission.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. H. COGSWELL, M.D.,

Superintendent.

ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, ETC., AT HOME FOR PAUPERS,
LONG ISLAND, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JANUARY 31,
1895.

Remaining January 31, 1895:

Males	521
Females	167
	<hr/>
Total	688

Admitted:

Males	1,314
Females	251
	<hr/>
Total	1,565

Discharged:

Males	1,269
Females	264
	<hr/>
Total	1,533

Discharged by death :

Males	74
Females	55
<hr/>	
Total	129

Largest number during the year :

Males	521
Females	185
<hr/>	
Total	706

Smallest number during the year :

Males	300
Females	125
<hr/>	
Total	425

Average number during the year :

Males	402
Females	152
<hr/>	
Total	554

AGES OF INMATES ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR.

Males.				Females.			
Under 20 years	.	.	58	Under 20 years	.	.	39
20 to 30 years	.	.	261	20 to 30 years	.	.	51
30 " 40 "	.	.	449	30 " 40 "	.	.	55
40 " 50 "	.	.	354	40 " 50 "	.	.	45
50 " 60 "	.	.	99	50 " 60 "	.	.	27
60 " 70 "	.	.	58	60 " 70 "	.	.	9
70 " 80 "	.	.	32	70 " 80 "	.	.	21
80 " 90 "	.	.	3	80 " 90 "	.	.	4
<hr/>				<hr/>			
1,314				251			

SUMMARY OF CROPS, ETC.

50	tons	of	hay.
4	“	“	squash.
75	“	“	fodder.
20	“	“	oats for fodder.
1	“	“	summer squash.
2,000	bushels	of	mangels.
500	“	“	sweet corn.
1,000	“	“	onions.
200	“	“	turnips.
100	“	“	beets.
500	“	“	carrots.
400	“	“	tomatoes.
100	“	“	peas.
150	“	“	string beans.
100	“	“	parsnips.
175	“	“	potatoes.
100	“	“	onion sets.
5	“	“	peppers.
10,000	heads	of	cabbage.
3,600	“	“	celery.
500	“	“	lettuce.
175	bunches		radishes.
5	bbls.		cucumbers.
1,100	lbs.	of	rhubarb.
9,729	“	“	pork.
6,000	bedding	plants	for decorating grounds.
58,076	quarts	of	milk.

HOSPITAL REPORT.

To the Commissioners of Public Institutions:

GENTLEMEN: I respectfully submit the following report of the hospital of this institution:

Number of patients in hospital Feb. 1, 1894 .		189
Admitted :		
Males	367	
Females	323	
	—	690
Total number treated in hospital .		879
Discharged :		
Males	299	
Females	285	
	—	584
Died ;		
Males	74	
Females	55	
	—	129
Remaining in hospital Feb. 1, 1895 :		
Males	84	
Females	82	
	—	166
		879
Largest number in hospital in any one day . .		189
Smallest “ “ “ “ “ “ . .		130
Daily average		154
Births at Long Island		33
Number of cases treated as out-patients . .		3,282

STATISTICS.

MEDICAL DISEASES.

Classified according to the Nomenclature of Diseases, as published by the Royal College of Physicians of London, and American Medical Association.

DISEASES.	In Hospital Feb. 1, 1894.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.			DIED.		In Hospital Feb. 1, 1895.
		Males.	Females.	Total treated.	Well.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Males.	Females.	
GENERAL DISEASES.										
Class A.										
Intermittent fever	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Febricula .....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Influenza ....	.....	10	.....	10	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Epidemic grippe	1	4	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malaria.....	.....	4	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Measles .....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Varicella .....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class B.										
Arthritis deformans.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Rheumatism, acute .....	.....	3	2	5	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2
“ chronic	3	10	3	16	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	9
“ sub-acute	1	.....	5	6	2	3	.....	.....	.....	1
Phthisis, pulmonary	18	52	9	79	.....	30	12	20	3	14
“ incipient .....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Tuberculosis, acute.....	1	4	1	6	1	2	...	3	.....	.....

DISEASES.	In Hospital Feb. 1, 1894.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.			DIED.		In Hospital Feb. 1, 1895.
		Males.	Females.	Total treated.	Well.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Males.	Females.	
Tuberculosis, general.....	.....	1	3	4	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....
“ intestinal .....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Potts' disease .....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Anæmia .....	.....	1	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Senility.....	9	4	14	27	.....	1	..	3	13	10
Senile debility	10	5	11	26	.....	5	4	3	4	10
General debility.....	6	11	2	19	5	5	..	..	1	8
Alcoholism .....	.....	39	20	59	58	.....	..	1	..	.....
Delirium tremens	1	4	.....	5	4	.....	..	1	..	.....
Morphine habit .....	...	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diabetes mellitus.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Lumbago .....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
NERVOUS SYSTEM.										
Chorea .....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Apoplexy .....	.....	2	.....	2	1	.....	..	1	.....	.....
Cerebral hemorrhage .....	.....	3	4	7	.....	1	..	3	2	1
Paralysis .....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Epilepsy	2	2	4	8	.....	.....	..	3	..	5
Hemiplegia	7	3	3	13	.....	1	3	.....	.....	9
Paraplegia.....	1	2	1	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Locomotor Ataxia .	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Multiple Neuritis.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Sciatica.....	1	2	.....	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....

DISEASES.	In Hospital Feb. 1, 1894.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.			DIED.		In Hospital Feb. 1, 1895.
		Males.	Females.	Total treated.	Well.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Males.	Females.	
Paralysis agitans	2	1	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Lateral sclerosis.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Anterior polionyelitis.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1
Neuralgia	1	2	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Catalepsy	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hysteria .....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Neurasthenia .....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paresis	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Spinal syphilis	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Cerebral “ .....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
“ gumma	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Masturbation.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Pachymeningitis servicalis hypertrophica	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Pseudo angina .....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chronic myelitis.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Glosso-labio laryngeal par- alysis.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
INTELLECT.										
Dementia	1	5	2	8	.....	1	1	.....	.....	6
“ senile .....	.....	3	4	7	.....	.....	4	1	1	1
Alcoholic insanity .....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idiot	8	1	1	10	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5
Acute dementia .....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....

DISEASES.	In Hospital Feb. 1, 1894.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.			DIED.		In Hospital Feb. 1, 1895.
		Males.	Females.	Total treated.	Well.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Males.	Females.	
Acute mania .....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	..	..	..	.....
CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.										
Functional diseases of heart. ....	.....	2	1	3	.....	2	..	..	..	1
Valvular disease of heart, aortic .....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	2
Valvular disease of heart, mitral	4	9	3	16	.....	6	4	2	1	3
Fatty degeneration .....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	1
Hemorrhage .....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	..	1	.....	.....
Ascites .....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	..	1	.....	.....
DISEASES OF FAUCES.										
Tonsillitis.....	.....	20	10	30	29	.....	..	.....	.....	1
RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.										
PHARYNX.										
Pharyngitis .....	.....	18	25	43	42	.....	..	.....	.....	1
LUNGS.										
Bronchitis, acute	7	9	4	20	15	4	..	.....	.....	1
“ chronic	9	18	4	31	1	20	3	2	..	5
“ capillary.....	.....	2	1	3	1	.....	..	2	.....	.....
Asthma.....	2	1	1	4	.....	1	..	1	1	1
Pneumonia	1	16	5	22	6	1	..	12	2	1
Hæmoptysis .....	.....	2	2	4	.....	.....	2	..	..	2
Emphyœma.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
PLEURA.										
Pleurisy	2	3	.....	5	3	2	..	.....	.....	.....

DISEASES.	In Hospital Feb. 1, 1884.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.			DIED.		In Hospital Feb. 1, 1895.
		Males.	Females.	Total Treated.	Well.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Males.	Females.	
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.										
Stomatitis		2	....	2	1	....	..	..	..	1
Gastritis		7	2	9	8	1	..	..	..	....
“ chronic.....		1	....	1	....	1	..	..	..	....
“ alcoholic		1	....	1	1	....	..	..	..	....
Indigestion		1	3	4	4	....	..	..	..	....
Dyspepsia		1	....	1	....	....	..	..	..	1
Diarrhœa		20	42	62	60	2	..	..	..	....
“ chronic.....	1	4	1	6	....	4	..	..	2	....
Dysentery .....		....	2	2	....	....	..	..	2	....
Cholera-morbus .....	...	1	....	1	....	....	..	1	..	....
“ infantum		1	....	1	1	....	..	..	..	....
Gastro-enteritis .....		....	1	1	....	....	..	..	1	....
Enteritis, acute senile		2	2	4	....	....	..	2	2	....
Colic		1	....	1	1	....	..	..	..	....
Chronic constipation.....	6	4	15	25	8	16	..	..	..	1
Cancer, stomach .....		....	1	1	....	....	..	..	1	....
Gastralgia	1	...	....	1	....	1	..	..	..	....
SPLEEN.										
Abscess		1	....	1	....	....	..	1	..	....
LIVER.										
Jaundice, catarrhal.....		1	....	1	....	....	..	..	..	1
Abscess		1	....	1	....	....	..	1	..	....

DISEASES.	In Hospital Feb. 1, 1894.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.			DIED.		In Hospital Feb. 1, 1895.
		Males.	Females.	Total Treated.	Well.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Males.	Females.	
Congestion	1	1	2	2	.....	..	..	..	.....
Hepatic colic.....	2	.....	2	1	1	..	..	..	.....
Cirrhosis	2	.....	2	.....	1	..	..	..	1
URINARY SYSTEM.										
Nephritis, acute.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	..	..	..	.....
“ chronic.....	5	3	8	.....	2	..	2	2	2
Cystitis	2	3	5	2	3	..	..	..	.....
Prostatitis, chronic	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2	..	..	.....
CUTANEOUS SYSTEM.										
Psoriasis.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	..	..	..	.....
Eczema	1	2	2	5	2	2	..	..	..	1
Scabies	3	..	3	3	.....	..	..	..	.....
Herpes zoster	2	2	2	.....	..	..	..	.....
“ brachialis	1	.....	1	1	.....	..	..	..	.....
Erythema.....	2	2	2	.....	..	..	..	.....
Lupus	1	.....	1	.....	.....	..	..	..	1
Acne	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	.....
Seborrhœa.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	..	..	..	.....
EAR.										
Otitis media	1	1	.....	1	..	..	..	.....
EYE.										
Ophthalmia neanotorum	1	1	1	.....	..	..	..	.....
Stricture lachrymal duct....	1	1	.....	1	.....	..	..	.....

DISEASES.	In Hospital Feb. 1, 1894.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.			DIED.		In Hospital Feb. 1, 1885.
		Males.	Females.	Total treated.	Well.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Males.	Females.	
Iritis .....	.....	3	4	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cataract .....	.....	1	3	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Conjunctivitis .....	...	2	3	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Pterigium .....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
UNCLASSIFIED.										
Exhaustion ....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Marasmus .....	.....	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....
Malingering	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Observation	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hydrocephalus	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Lead poisoning .....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Convalescence	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
DISEASES OF WOMEN.										
Cancer of breast	2	.....	2	4	.....	.....	1	..	2	1
“ “ uterus	1	.....	7	8	.....	.....	3	..	3	2
Endometritis .....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1
Mastitis .....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mammary abscess .....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pregnancy	8	.....	32	40	24	.....	1	.....	.....	5
Cancer vulva	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Vaginitis .....	.....	.....	7	7	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Amenorrhœa .....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Dysmenorrhœa .....	.....	.....	33	33	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	1

DISEASES.	In Hospital Feb. 1, 1894.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.			DIED.		In Hospital Feb. 1, 1895.
		Males.	Females.	Total treated.	Well.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Males.	Females.	
Vulvitis			1	1						1
Surgical.										
GENERAL.										
Lymphadenitis			3	3	1	2				
Abscess, perineal.....		2		2	1					1
“ hip		2		2		2				
Hemorrhoids.....		1	3	4	1	3				
Fistula in ano.....	1	2	1	4	2	1				1
Fissure			1	1	1					
Prolapse rectum.....			1	1						1
Ulcers.....		6	5	11	6	2				3
“ varicose.....	15	2	5	22	5	15				2
Carbuncle	1	1		2	2					
Periostitis		1		1	1					
Synovitis		1		1	1					
Cellulitis		4		4	3					1
Sarcoma.....		1		1			1			
Septicæmia		1		1				1		
Erysipelas	1	1		2	2					
Bursitis.....			1	1	1					
Hernia, inguinal	5	2	1	8		8				
“ ventral	1		1	2		1				1
Bed sores.....	2			2			2			

DISEASES.	In Hospital Feb. 1, 1894.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.			DIED.		In Hospital Feb. 1, 1894.
		Males.	Females.	Total treated.	Well.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Males.	Females.	
Felon	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	..	..	..	.....
VENEREAL.										
Gonorrhœa	5	3	.....	8	8	.....	..	..	..	.....
Venereal warts.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	..	..	..	.....
Adenitis .....	.....	6	.....	6	5	.....	..	..	..	1
Chancroids	3	5	7	15	13	.....	..	..	..	2
Phimosis	1	...	.....	1	1	.....	..	..	..	.....
Phagledemic chancroids.....	.....	1	...	1	.....	.....	1	..	..	.....
Orchitis .....	.....	4	...	4	1	2	..	..	..	1
Stricture.....	1	2	.....	3	1	1	..	..	..	1
Syphilis	13	20	16	49	.....	25	4	1	..	19
“ congenital.....	.....	3	3	6	.....	.....	..	2	3	1
INJURIES.										
Burns .....	.....	1	1	2	2	.....	..	..	..	.....
Contusions .....	.....	6	6	12	12	.....	..	..	..	.....
Contusion, eye .....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	..	..	..	.....
WOUNDS.										
Lacerated, ankle .....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	..	..	..	.....
Contusion, scalp .....	.....	5	2	7	7	.....	..	..	..	.....
“ foot.....	1	2	.....	3	2	.....	1	..	..	.....
Punctured arm.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	..	..	..	.....
Poisoned.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	..	..	..	.....
SPRAINS.										
Ankle .....	.....	4	2	6	5	.....	..	..	..	1

DISEASES.	In Hospital Feb. 1, 1894.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.			Died.		In Hospital Feb. 1, 1895.
		Male.	Female.	Total treated.	Well.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Males.	Females.	
Hip			2	2						2
DISLOCATIONS.										
Shoulder		1		1			1			
Thumb			1	1	1					
FRACTURES.										
Fractured humerus		1	1	2	2					
“ clavicle	1	1		2	1	1				
“ tibia		3		3	2	1				
“ fibula		2		2	1					1
“ femur.....			3	3	2					1
“ ankle			1	1	1					
“ jaw		2		2	2					
“ finger		1		1	1					
“ carpus	1			1	1					
“ base skull		1		1		1				
UNCLASSIFIED.										
Varicose veins			2	2		1				1
Frost-bite.....		1		1		1				
Hare-lip			1	1		1				
Totals	195	477	425	1097	454	256	75	74	55	183

In examining the above statistics it will be seen that the number of diseases exceeds the number of patients. This is due to the fact that many of our patients who suffer from chronic diseases and stay in the hospital constantly are liable to intercurrent diseases. Of the 166 patients in the hospital to-day, 44 have been there a year, 22 over two years, and 61 over eight months. I have given these figures to show the class of patients who predominate in our hospital. Our death rate, 11 per cent., is no larger than we should expect, when you consider the cases. Of the 129 deaths, 60, or nearly 50 per cent., were from apoplexy, tuberculosis, or the diseases of old age. We lost a large per cent. of our pneumonia cases; but of the 14 deaths, 8 were men over 63 years of age, one was 84, two others had delirium tremens.

The east wing of the hospital was completed in the early part of January, and occupied January 20, when the women were moved from the centre wing. On January 31 the women from the infirmary wards and the women and children from the nursery were moved into the centre wing, so that to-day the hospital, as originally contemplated, is running in all its departments.

I would recommend that the wooden partitions in the west and centre wings be taken out and replaced by some similar to those in the east wing. I would also recommend that blinds be placed on the hospital and administration building.

Dr. C. O. Murphy, our second assistant physician, resigned February 12. Dr. A. C. Leach came to take his place February 13. On August 20 the hospital staff was increased by the addition of a superintendent of nurses. Mrs. D. H. Kinney was appointed to the position. She resigned November 1, and Miss Elizabeth McPhail was appointed to fill the vacancy.

September 5 Dr. T. H. Ayer was appointed first assistant physician, to supersede Dr. R. W. Parker, who afterwards resigned November 30.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. H. COGSWELL, M.D.,

Physician.

RAINSFORD ISLAND.

To the Commissioners of Public Institutions:

GENTLEMEN: I respectfully submit the annual report of Rainsford Island for the year ending 1894.

During the past few months, while the buildings were being constructed on Long Island for the accommodation of the inmates now here have been nearing completion, I have been expecting their transfer any time, and consequently have endeavored to have everything in readiness when the time comes for the change.

The buildings here will be left in excellent repair, and painted in all parts inside where needed. Considering the number of years that the older part of the building has been in use I can confidently state that it is in much better repair and better adapted for institution purposes than it has been for the last five years. The most important suggestion I can make, should the building be used in the future for a similar purpose as at present, is that better heating facilities be provided.

This island is in a very exposed position. The north-west corner of the institution building is especially exposed. In stormy or cold weather it is impossible to keep that part of the building sufficiently warm for comfort.

I would also call the attention of the Commissioners to the necessity of removing the old grave marks in the burial-ground, and in place of the numbered wooden crosses which have always been used I would advise the substitution of small stone or slate slabs with the grave number cut in each. This is really very necessary as some of the older marks are becoming indistinct.

Discharged :

Males	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20
Females	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	328
								—
Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	348

Admitted :

Males	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16
Females	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	370
								—
Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	386

Discharged by death :

Males	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0
Females	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22
								—
Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22

Largest number during the year :

Males	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24
Females	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	258
								—
Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	282

Smallest number during the year :

Males	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16
Females	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	212
								—
Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	228

Average during the year :

Males	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20
Females	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	232
								—
Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	252

SUMMARY OF CROPS.

4 tons hay.	175 chickens.
1,500 lbs. squash.	1,507 doz. eggs.
25 bushels sweet corn.	8,238 quarts milk.
5,000 cabbages.	17,333 lbs. pork.
20 bushels onions.	75 bushels spinach.
150 “ turnips.	50 bunches asparagus.
75 “ beets.	6 bushels beans.
45 “ carrots.	12 bbls. apples.
50 “ parsnips.	4,000 bedding plants.
50 “ tomatoes.	1 bushel cucumbers.
1,500 plants of celery.	15 bushels onion sets.
5 bushels peppers.	200 melons.
15 “ peas.	50 bushels Swiss chard
500 heads lettuce.	beets.
150 lbs. rhubarb.	2 tons corn fodder.

REPORT OF RESIDENT PHYSICIAN.

JOHN GALVIN, ESQ. *Superintendent of Rainsford Island
Institution :*

SIR : I hereby respectfully submit the annual report of the medical department under your supervision :

Number of patients remaining in hospital February

1, 1894 58

Admitted	170
----------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----

Total number treated in hospital	228
----------------------------------	---	---	---	---	-----

Discharged	148
------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----

Died 22

170

Remaining in hospital January 31, 1895	58
--	----

Maximum number treated any one day	60
--	----

Minimum	“	“	“	“	“	.	.	.	53
---------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

Daily average treated in hospital	58
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Number treated as "out-patients"	2,027
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“ “ in hospital 228

Total number treated during the year 2,255

STATISTICS.

Classified according to the Nomenclature as published by the Royal College of Physicians of London.

DISEASES.	In Hospital Feb. 1, 1894.	Admitted.	DISCHARGED.					In Hospital Feb. 1, 1895.
			Well.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Total.	
A.								
Peritonitis .....	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
Febricula .....	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
Erysipelas .....	..	2	2	..	..	..	2	..
Grippe .....	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
Typhoid fever .....	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
B.								
Rheumatism, acute	3	1	1	3	..	..	4	..
“ chronic	3	8	..	6	2	..	8	3
Tuberculosis, general.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Phthisis pulmonalis.....	1	10	..	4	2	4	6	1
Tubercular knee .....	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Senility.....	3	2	..	2	1	2	3	..
Debility	6	21	6	8	1	1	15	11
Alcoholism .....	..	8	7	1	..	..	8	..
Marasmus .....	..	4	2	..	..	2	2	..
DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.								
Paralysis	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

DISEASES.	In Hospital Feb. 1, 1894.	Admitted.	DISCHARGED.					In Hospital Feb. 1, 1895.
			Well.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Total.	
Paresis	1	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	1
Paraplegia.....	1	.....	...	...	1	...	1	..
Hemeplegia.....	..	4	..	1	1	..	2	2
Sciatica .....	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
Asthma.....	..	4	1	2	1	..	4	..
Herpes zoster .....	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
DISEASES OF THE INTELLECT.								
Dementia, senile	2	4	...	...	3	..	3	3
Alcoholic insanity .....	..	1	...	...	1	..	1	..
Epilepsy.....	..	1	...	...	1	..	1	..
Cerebral tumor.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.								
Valvular disease of the heart, aortic	2	3	..	2	..	1	2	2
Functional “ “ “ “	3	5	..	5	..	1	5	2
Fatty degeneration of the heart.....	1	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	1
Cerebral hæmorrhage.....	..	5	..	1	..	3	1	1
Epistaxis .....	..	1	...	...	1	..	1	..
DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.								
Diarrhœa, acute.....	..	8	6	...	...	2	6	..
“ chronic.....	1	.....	...	1	...	...	1	..
Gastritis, acute .....	..	3	1	1	...	...	2	1
“ chronic.....	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	1

DISEASES.	In Hospital Feb. 1, 1894.	Admitted.	DISCHARGED.					In Hospital Feb. 1, 1895.
			Well.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Total.	
Constipation, chronic.....	1	....	..	..	..	..	....	1
Jaundice, catarrhal.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	....	1
DISEASES OF THE URINARY SYSTEM.								
Cystitis.....	..	5	3	1	..	..	4	1
Nephritis .....	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
“ sub-acute.....	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
DISEASES OF THE CUTANEOUS SYSTEM.								
Epithelioma.....	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	2
Callositas.....	1	....	..	1	..	..	1	..
Psoriasis.....	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.								
Pleuritis	2	....	2	..	..	..	2	..
“ sub-acute .....	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
Hæmoptysis	1	....	..	..	..	..	....	1
Bronchitis .....	..	5	1	1	..	2	2	1
“ chronic....	3	5	..	3	..	2	3	3
“ capillary	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	1
Laryngitis	2	1	2	..	..	..	2	1
Pneumonia.....	..	1	..	..	..	1	....	..
Coryza	1	3	3	..	..	..	3	1
Pneumonia, convalescent .....	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..

DISEASES.	In Hospital Feb. 1, 1894.	Admitted.	DISCHARGED.					In Hospital Feb. 1, 1895.
			Well.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Total.	
Surgical Diseases.								
VENEREAL.								
Gonorrhœa	1	....	1	..	..	..	1	..
Syphilis .....	..	5	2	2	..	..	4	1
Chancroids .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
INJURIES.								
Contused wound of head ....	..	2	2	..	..	..	2	..
“ “ “ eye .....	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
Laceration of tendon	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sprained wrist .....	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
Fracture of hip .....	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
DISEASES OF THE EYE.								
Cataract	1	....	..	..	1	..	1	..
Conjunctivitis .....	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
Amaurosis .....	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Iritis .....	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	1
DISEASES OF WOMEN.								
Menopause .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
UNCLASSIFIED.								
Ulcer of legs	7	15	11	7	..	..	18	4
Contractures	1	....	..	..	1	..	1	..
Necrosis of fibula	1	....	..	..	1	..	1	..

DISEASES.	In Hospital Feb. 1, 1894.	Admitted.	DISCHARGED.					In Hospital Feb. 1, 1895.
			Well.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Total.	
Atheroma.....	1	...	..	1	...	..	1	..
Synovitis	1	....	..	1	...	..	1	..
Osteitis .....	..	1	..	1	...	..	1	..
Appendicitis .....	..	1	1	..	...	..	1	..
Onychia .....	..	1	..	1	...	..	1	..
Anchylosis of knee .....	..	1	..	..	...	..	...	1
Ulcerated throat.....	..	1	1	..	...	..	1	..
“ rectum.....	..	1	1	..	...	..	1	..
Hæmorrhage of bowels .....	..	1	..	..	...	..	...	1
	58	170	64	68	16	22	148	58

The degree of health maintained among the inmates of the island during the past year has been remarkably good, considering the broken down condition in which most of them came here.

There has been but four cases of death from acute disease during the past year.

As a health resort for children during the summer months, I think, Rainsford has no equal in this section of the country ; this has been fully demonstrated by results obtained at the summer hospital last season. An institution of this kind, supported by the city and under the control of the Commissioners of Public Institutions, would supply a want which is greatly needed.

To you, Mr. Galvin, I wish to express my gratitude for the kindly interest you have shown for one and all.

Respectfully,

CHAS. E. DEVER, M.D.,
Physician.

BOSTON, Feb. 1, 1895.

MARCELLA-STREET HOME.

BOSTON HIGHLANDS, January 31, 1895.

To the Commissioners of Public Institutions:

GENTLEMEN: I respectfully submit the annual report of this institution for the year from January 31, 1894, to January 31, 1895. The number of inmates has been somewhat larger than in former years. The largest number at any one time was 446, in January, 1895; the smallest 376, in February, 1894; daily average, 412. We have boarded a daily average of 124, leaving in the institution a daily average of 288.

The number of children admitted since the opening of the institution, April, 1877, is 4,560.

Number remaining January 31, 1894:

Neglected boys	..	.	.	.	.	.	55
Pauper	“	.	.	.	.	.	166
Neglected girls	.	.	.	.	.	.	32
Pauper	“	.	.	.	.	.	123
						—	376

Number received from January 31, 1894, to January, 31, 1895:

Neglected boys	.	.	.	.	.	.	28
Pauper	“	.	.	.	.	.	168
Neglected girls	.	.	.	.	.	.	8
Pauper	“	.	.	.	.	.	130
						—	334
Number in the institution during the year .	.						710

Number discharged from January 31, 1894, to January 31, 1895:

Neglected boys	.	.	.	.	.	.	14
Pauper	"	.	.	.	.	.	125
Neglected girls	.	.	.	.	.	.	17
Pauper	"	.	.	.	.	.	108
							—
							264

Number remaining January 31, 1895:

Neglected boys	.	.	.	.	.	.	69
Pauper	"	.	.	.	.	.	209
Neglected girls	.	.	.	.	.	.	23
Pauper	"	.	.	.	.	.	144
							— 446
Highest number during the year	.	.	.	.	.	.	446
Lowest	"	"	"	"	.	.	376
Daily average	"	"	"	.	.	.	412

HEALTH.

The general health of the inmates has been good. The three cases of ophthalmia that were received, and have since been cured, constitute all the ophthalmia there has been here. We have had four slight epidemics, one each of whooping-cough, chicken-pox, measles, and scarlet fever, and the most noteworthy fact of our hospital record for the year is their being so readily stamped out. Only one case ended fatally — a case of whooping-cough.

The excellent health of the inmates is due, in a great measure, to the sanitary conditions of the building and the quantity and quality of diet, and plenty of out-of-door exercise.

That our mortality is low is shown by comparing the large number of children cared for during the year, and the number of deaths during the same period, especially when it is known that all but two of the ten children who have

died, were suffering from the diseases of which they died when admitted into the institution.

SCHOOLS.

The schools constitute the most important part of the institution. We have every cause to be satisfied with the excellent corps of teachers, who are all doing good work and showing great interest in the children. They spare no pains to inspire the pupils with a genuine love of knowledge. The sewing school, under the direction of Misses Kate A. Clare and Ella L. Thomas, has been doing excellent work, and I can speak in only the highest terms of their ability as instructors. We are indebted to Mrs. Quincy A. Shaw for their services. The report of the principal of schools is appended.

INDUSTRIAL.

No addition has been made to this department during the year, sewing-machine work in the girls' department being our only work.

This branch of the institution is worthy of your consideration.

The most progressive institutions of the country are providing suitable industrial training for their inmates, and I sincerely hope that some movement will soon be inaugurated towards providing something of the kind at this institution. We have no means at present of furnishing suitable employment for the inmates, a great many of whom are at just the age when something should be done. There is nothing like industrial work to aid in the formation of habits of industry and self-reliance. Inculcate into a child the habits of industry, instruct them to believe that industry is the parent of virtue, while idleness is the parent of vice, and you have marked out a course for them which, if followed, leads to success and respectability. While we might not be able to make skilled workmen of all, we could give them at least

good manual instructions, and by that I mean teaching a lad how to handle certain tools, as the carpenter's, for the purpose of developing activity of the body, dexterity of the hand, and accuracy of the eye. These are the manual results. The moral results would be to have encouraged habits of industry, perseverance, independence, neatness, love of order, love for construction, and a respect for earnest labor; the mental results, to have quickened the intelligence and increased the accuracy of observation and carefulness of comparison. I would recommend the erection of a building on the lot owned by us, back of the main institution building, and the necessary appliances put into it for giving the boys instruction in carpentering, gas-fitting, and shoemaking. This could be done at an expense of about ten thousand dollars.

COUNTRY HOMES.

The agent, Mr. John E. McCarthy, has placed 37 boys in country homes during the year, and 43 girls; total, 80 children. Eight of these, however, returned to the institution. Judging from our children for whom he has in years past found homes, he uses excellent judgment in this work, for the most of these are becoming noble men and women in their new homes.

LIBRARY AND READING-ROOM.

The library contains 700 volumes, 80 having been added during the year. The books are instructive and pleasing. Suitable weekly and monthly magazines are furnished the reading-room.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

The religious services have been conducted for the Catholics by Rev. Frs. Quigley and Fullerton; for the Protestants by the Rev. D. W. Waldron.

BAKERY.

Loaves of Bread Baked during the Year.

84,367 loaves of bread baked during the year.

40,688 loaves for Marcella-st. Home, weighing 101,720 lbs.

18,622 “ “ Charlestown Almshouse, “ 46,555 “

25,057 “ “ Austin Farm, “ 62,642 “

Ginger Cookies Baked.

36,143 cookies for Marcella-st. Home.

2,450 “ “ Charlestown Almhouse.

12,120 “ “ Austin Farm.

774 barrels of flour have been used for the above food.

BOARDING.

Quite a number of the inmates have been boarded at farms during a great part of the year. This has no doubt greatly assisted the agent in securing places, as people living near the boarding-places were able to see the children and make a selection without travelling to the city. A more extended account of this branch will be found in the Nursery Department report, as it was for this department that we inaugurated the plan. We have boarded them in very comfortable places, and no child placed where the few dollars maintenance money obtained was apparently the only object in taking the children.

EXPENSES.

The expenses of the institution have been \$44,776.03, or \$2.93 weekly net cost *per capita* for the year. In making up this average cost the expenses of those in the institution only have been considered, plus the expenses of clothing and medicine furnished those boarding out, the expense of those boarding having been paid out of Pauper Expenses.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

The monotony of the daily routine is relieved by the omission of school on Saturday, the proper observance of Sunday, the entertainments which are given them on holidays, and by the monthly visitation days which are very enjoyable both for the children and their friends.

The munificence of Mrs. Quincy A. Shaw and Mrs. George G. Lowell has furnished special instruction to the children. We are also indebted to the band of young ladies who have so kindly and faithfully visited the institution weekly for the purpose of entertaining the children and bringing them words of cheer and comfort. The amount of good that their visits have done cannot be overestimated, and I sincerely hope that they will continue the good work in the future.

During the past month, Dr. F. J. Weller has acted as superintendent, and to him I am greatly indebted. He has managed the institution with excellent judgment and care.

The cares and responsibilities in the superintendence of an institution like this are necessarily great, and in bearing them there is need of much encouragement. It is, therefore, with unfeigned gratitude that I acknowledge the hearty support and encouragement that have been invariably extended to me by the Commissioners, and especially by the Chairman, Dr. T. L. Jenks.

Respectfully submitted,

A. B. HEATH,
Superintendent.

HOSPITAL REPORT.

To the Commissioners of Public Institutions:

GENTLEMEN: I respectfully submit the report of the hospital of this institution. The following diseases have been treated:

Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.

Pneumonia	9	Marasmus	2
Bronchitis	5	Phthisis	2
Hemorrhage	1	Whooping-cough	15

Diseases of the Digestive Organs.

Cholera-infantum	1	Diarrhœa	4
Jaundice	1		

Diseases of the Nervous System.

Paralysis	1
---------------------	---

Fevers and General Diseases.

Scrofula	5	Measles	7
Erysipelas	2	Febricula	26
Chicken-pox	6	Meningitis	1
Scarlet fever	17	Mumps	1

Skin Diseases.

Eczema	6	Ringworm	8
Ichthyosis	1	Lupus	1
Urticaria	1	Acne	1

Diseases of the Throat.

Tonsillitis	12	Laryngitis	1
-----------------------	----	----------------------	---

Diseases of the Ear.

Otorrhea 22

Diseases of the Eye.

Ophthalmia 3

Diseases of the Heart.

Valvular disease 1

Surgical.

Wounds 6	Ulcers 12
Fracture radius 1	Fistulous opening 1
Shortening of leg 1	Burns 1
Paronychia 1	Spinal curvature 4
White swelling 1	Prolapsus 1

Obstruction to tear-passage 1

Unclassified.

Vaccinations	81
Teeth extracted	18
Admitted for observation	334
Hernia	2
General debility	1
Congestion of brain	1

The number of children remaining in the hospital this day is 11, with the following-named diseases :

Lupus 1	Pneumonia 5
Ringworm 1	Febricula 3
Fracture radius 1	

We have had four deaths in the schools, as shown by the table below :

Cause of Death.	Age of Child.
Congestion of brain	4 years 11 months.
Membranous laryngitis	6 “ 9 “
Tubercular meningitis	8 “ 7 “
Phthisis	8 “ 8 “

To the energy and intelligence of the nurses are largely due the good results obtained.

The institution needs a hospital building separate from the institution.

Respectfully submitted,

A. B. HEATH,
Physician.

REPORT OF PRINCIPAL TEACHER.

MARCELLA-STREET HOME, January 31, 1895.

To the Commissioners of Public Institutions :

GENTLEMEN : The report of the schools of this institution for the year just ended is herewith respectfully submitted.

The efficiency of your present corps of teachers is well testified to by the excellent condition in which it has given me pleasure to find the schools. This high standard has been reached through the energetic efforts of Mr. Joseph C. Pelletier whose resignation as Principal has so recently been the cause of much regret.

Miss Emma McCarthy, after several years of commendable service, has seen fit to sever her connection with this department. She has been succeeded by her sister, Miss Lila J. McCarthy.

Miss Chaffin no longer teaches the Kindergarten. Her place has been taken by Miss Dorothy Outerbridge.

The substitute teachers during the year have been Miss Decatur and Miss M. F. Murphy.

There are now in this school two classes of girls and four of boys, as well as the Kindergarten, which includes both boys and girls, and which is still under the patronage of Mrs. Quincy A. Shaw.

Mrs. Lowell has also shown her noble sentiments by procuring Miss McWilliams as the tutor to one of our invalid boys. His progress has been remarkable under her care.

The average daily attendance in the schools has been very good ; in fact, it seems to have surpassed that of any other year. This has been accomplished by your excellent skill in

cutting short the alarming spread of the scarlet-fever epidemic which threatened to close the classes during the latter part of the year.

The usual statistics follow :

Pupils remaining January 31, 1894	.	.	.	259
“ admitted during the year	.	.	.	265
Total number of pupils taught	.	.	.	524
Pupils discharged during the year	.	.	.	195
“ remaining January 31, 1895	.	.	.	329

Not included in the above figures we have children in other institutions as follows :

Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Hartford, Conn.	.	.	1
Perkins Institution for the Blind	.	.	4

The average age of children taught during the year has been (8) eight years.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH C. DRUM,
Principal.

N U R S E R Y.

To the Commissioners of Public Institutions:

GENTLEMEN: I respectfully submit the following report of the Nursery Department of this institution:

Number remaining January 31, 1894	52
“ admitted from January 31, 1894, to January 31, 1895	101
“ discharged from January 31, 1894, to January 31, 1895	87
“ died from January 31, 1894, to January 31, 1895	6
“ cared for from January 31, 1894, to January 31, 1895	153
“ remaining January 31, 1895	66

Ages of those admitted:

Under 6 months	5
Between 6 months and 12 months	3
“ 12 “ “ 18 “	13
“ 18 “ “ 24 “	18
“ 24 “ “ 36 “	25
“ 36 “ “ 48 “	37
	101

There have been six deaths in the Nursery during the year, as shown by the table below:

Cause of Death.	Age of Child.
Marasmus	4 months.
Cholera-infantum	11 “
Bronchitis and chronic diarrhœa	18 “
Whooping-cough	19 “
Chronic bronchitis	22 “
Scrofula and angular curvature of spine	35 “

The first child was received in the Nursery Department September 2, 1885 :

	Received.	Cared for.	Died.	Death-rate.
Between Sept. 2, 1885, and Dec. 31, 1885..	46	46	1	2.1
“ Dec. 31, 1885, “ “ 1886..	122	157	31	19.7
“ “ 1886, “ “ 1887..	98	180	24	13.3
“ “ 1887, “ “ 1888..	118	210	10	4.7
“ “ 1888, “ “ 1889..	96	182	7	3.8
“ “ 1889, “ “ 1890..	82	173	3	1.7
“ “ 1890, “ “ 1891..	108	185	9	4.8
“ “ 1891, “ Jan. 31, 1893..	106	175	9	5.1
“ Jan. 31, 1893, “ “ 1894..	74	129	6	4.6
“ “ 1894, “ “ 1895..	101	153	6	3.9

We continue, as in former years, to board them out, and with the happiest results. This is the only proper method of dealing with infants. It insures individual care, and country air and food. I have kept in the Nursery building only such cases as required medical treatment. Great care is used in the selection of boarding-places, and not more than two infants are placed in one family. Only those families that had farms, and were able to have the best of milk, were selected.

The infants are often visited, and are retained in such boarding-places as can furnish them the very best care. In only a few instances have we been obliged to remove children from boarding-places; and in these cases the cause was ignorance of proper methods of caring for the babies, and not to wilful negligence. Babies cannot receive in large institutions the necessary attention which it is possible to give them in private families. This plan seems to me to be the only one to be carried on with satisfactory results; and I trust that it has been satisfactory enough to your Board to continue the custom in the future.

Respectfully submitted,

A. B. HEATH,
Superintendent.

Largest number during the year	.	.	.	170
Smallest	.	.	.	146
Average	.	.	.	157

Three males and five females have died during the year; the average age of the decedents being $63\frac{1}{8}$ years; of the admissions one was by birth of a female child, August 8, 1894.

The health of the inmates has been remarkably good for the entire year, as the number of deaths will indicate, being but a trifle more than one-third of the number of last year.

Religious services have been held and entertainments given as usual.

Dr. R. W. Sprague, our visiting physician, attends to the sick with unvariable success.

The matrons are prompt in the discharge of their duties.

The garden has fully come up to my expectations. We have raised all the green fodder that two cows could dispose of; sweet corn, tomatoes, cabbage, beets, carrots, parsnips, turnips, beans, peas, cucumbers, radishes, celery, melons, Swiss chard beets for greens, peppers, etc.

I wish to extend to all our kind friends my sincere thanks, and the thanks of the inmates of this institution, for those gifts of flowers, books, papers, cards, etc., and to those who have contributed to the success of religious services and entertainments. I wish to assure them that their efforts were appreciated.

Thanking the honorable commission for kind advice and courteous treatment.

I remain, very respectfully,

CHANDLER EASTMAN,
Superintendent.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

BOSTON, January 31, 1895.

TO CHANDLER EASTMAN, *Superintendent, Charlestown
District Almshouse:*

SIR: As visiting physician to the institution under your charge, I submit the following report for the year ending January 31, 1895:

General good health has prevailed among the inmates, and there has been perfect immunity from epidemics, chronic diseases, as in previous years, principally calling for treatment.

There were eight deaths, of these five were females and three males, classified as follows: Paralysis, 2; paresis, 1; erysipelas, 1; Bright's disease, 1; hemorrhage of stomach, 1; chronic bronchitis, 1; heart disease, 1.

Permit me to thank you and Mrs. Eastman for the many courtesies extended to me personally, and the kindness and attention paid to the patients under my care; also the matrons for the faithful manner in which they have cared for the sick.

Respectfully,

R. W. SPRAGUE, *M.D.*

REPORT OF AGENT FOR DISCHARGED MALE PRISONERS.

14 BEACON STREET, BOSTON, January 31, 1895.

To the Commissioners of Public Institutions:

GENTLEMEN: I respectfully submit to you a detailed account of the duties of this department for the year ending January 31, 1895, and which consists of the aiding of discharged male prisoners from city institutions; investigating applications for the release of prisoners; investigating the homes of House of Reformation and truant boys and neglected children from the Marcella-street Home, whose parents or others apply for their release; the obtaining of free homes for all House of Reformation boys and children of the Marcella-street home, who are not returned to their own homes; and the visitation of all indentured and boarded-out children.

Fourteen hundred and thirty discharged male prisoners have been advised and assisted during the year, as follows: 315 were furnished transportation to their homes or to where employment awaited them in various parts of this and other New England States; 862 to meals and lodging; 51 to articles of clothing; 27 to gratuities of money; and 175 in various other ways.

The Agent for Discharged Female Prisoners, Miss Sarah P. Burnham, has rendered timely aid and assistance to some six hundred women discharged from the House of Industry and House of Correction.

PARDONS.

Nineteen hundred and thirty-one applications for the release of inmates were received during the year and reported to your Board; 225 of those from the House of Industry, House of Correction, and jail were referred, by your request, to the probation officers of the Central and District Courts for investigation and report, 60 of which were recommended and concurred in by the judge who passed sentence, and in cases from the Superior Court, by the District Attorney. These are classified in the following tables :

	Applica- tions for Pardons.	Pardons granted on Probation.	Men.	Women.	Pardons Refused.
Jail.....	11	9	9	.....	2
House of Correction.....	124	66	52	14	58
House of Industry.....	1,632	1,361	1,076	285	271
			Boys.	Girls.	
House of Reformation...	73	53	53	.....	20
Truant-School	75	74	73	1	1
Marcella-street Home ...	16	1	1	.....	15
Total	1,931	1,564	1,264	300	367

COURTS.	Applications Referred.	Pardons Recommended.	Pardons not Recommended.
Central	161	30	131
South Boston... ..	17	7	10
Charlestown.....	15	6	9
East Boston	11	7	4
Roxbury	8	.....	8
Dorchester	5	2	3
Brighton	4	4	.....
West Roxbury.....	1	1	.....
Chelsea	3	3	.....
Total	225	60	165

HOUSE OF REFORMATION.

Before the release, on probation, to parents, relatives, or friends, of any inmate of this school, the agency is required to investigate the home to which it is proposed to send him, and the report usually contains such information as warrants the Commissioners in releasing such inmates or withholding such release. Commitments to this school are during minority, and those released on probation are subject to recall for any violation of their probation, and, without further warrant or authority, cause him to be remanded and confined for the unexpired term of his sentence. Six boys from the printing department have found good situations in this city and vicinity, and twenty others from the school department, having no homes or friends, or, if any, not suitable to have control of them, found employment or were indentured.

HOMES FOR CHILDREN.

This portion of the work is the finding of suitable places in families for orphan and neglected children, or for those whose parents cannot or will not provide for them, thus furnishing these minor wards the nearest possible approach to a home, and saving the city the cost of their support.

Special means are employed for finding homes. The usual one of personal search for suitable persons to take children, being continued.

Two hundred and twenty-seven applications from persons to take children were received and investigated. One hundred of these were filled, and the remaining one hundred and twenty-seven were unfilled, because suitable children were not found, or on account of places offered being unsatisfactory. In the pursuance of families, inquiry has been directed to the character of the applicant, the influence with which he would surround a child, the disposition to do justly by a child, and towards all other points of character or circumstances which might affect the well-doing of the child.

BOARDING.

The placing-out of infants from the Nursery department of the Marcella-street Home, in farmers' families where their board is paid, is continued, and 112 children are at present in such families. Care is exercised in the selection of houses, and visitation frequent. Many unsuitable applications are made for such children by families who would like to maintain themselves, in part, at the expense of the child, but these are refused.

They are visited regularly by the lady visitor of the board, and are also under the vigilant supervision of Supt. Dr. Heath. Five boys and four girls from the Nursery, and three girls and four boys from the School department, have found permanent homes with those with whom they had been boarding, or with others, during the past year.

VISITATION OF CHILDREN.

Under this head your agent is required to visit all children in charge of the city who have been indentured or placed in charge of any family or person by your Board, the purpose being to inquire into their treatment, health, associations, and to see that their legal rights have been observed, and to remove a child, at any time, when, in his opinion, the interest of the child requires. The whole number subject to visitation during the year was 565 in permanent homes, and 177 boarding; three visits a year being made to the former and fortnightly visits to the latter, making an aggregate of 5,948 visits made.

Much time is spent in visiting these wards of the city scattered throughout New England, some requiring more frequent visits than others, in order to keep them in their places, while many require several transfers yearly, from one place to another, without a return to the institution, before they can be suitably located. In connection with the visitation of children, homes are sought for others, and the clergy, both Catholic and Protestant, continue their interest in assisting your agent in procuring homes for those of their respective faiths.

Sixty-five indentured children have passed from the control of the Board since my last report in the following ways :

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Arrived at age	29	13	42
Married	0	2	2
State charges	2	2	4
Died	1	0	1
Absconded, not yet located	8	0	8
To friends	5	1	6
Guardian appointed	1	1	2
Total	46	19	65

Number of children placed in permanent homes during the year :

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
From House of Reformation	20	0	20
“ Marcella-street Home	37	43	80
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	57	43	100

Total number at present in homes procured for them and subject to visitation at the close of the year :

	Boys.	Girls.	Total
House of Reformation	41	0	41
Marcella-street Home	230	190	420
Children boarding	44	68	112
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	315	258	573

Location of children in permanent homes and boarding :

	Cities and Towns.	Children.
In Massachusetts	104	368
In New Hampshire	42	88
In Vermont	14	34
In Maine	18	38
In Connecticut	3	7
In Rhode Island	5	9
Other States	12	29
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	198	573

The ages of children placed on indenture in the past year are as follows :

Over 1 year and under 3	6
“ 3 “ “ “ 6	13
“ 6 “ “ “ 10	24
“ 10 “ “ “ 12	29
“ 12 “ “ “ 16	28
	<hr/>
Total	100

CONCLUSION.

Whole number of children placed in free homes during the year, 100. Number for whom board was paid, 177. Number at present outside of the institution and subject to visitation, 573. Number transferred from one family to another, 62. To Marcella-street Home, 8.

The health of the indentured children has been unusually good. But one death occurred during the year.

The assistant agents, Mrs. E. C. Dresser and Mr. D. F. Lynch have been diligent and faithful in the discharge of their duties.

I am under obligation to Superintendent Dr. A. B. Heath for his cordial coöperation in all matters pertaining to my duties in connection with the Marcella-street Home.

In closing I desire to thank the Board, and especially the Chairman, Dr. Jenks, for the support and encouragement extended to me, and for the interest they have at all times taken in the welfare of the wards of the city.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN E. MCCARTHY,

Agent.